The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,017 New Series.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Tuesday.
L SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	14th June
M AUSTRALIA	3664	600	W. J. Nantes	21st „
*L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	28th „
— NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	5th July
L BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	12th „
M ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	19th „
*L KAISAR-I-HIND	4323	700	E. G. Stead	26th „
—SIAM	3041	500	W. D. Worcester	2nd Aug.
*L PARRAMATTA	4579	900	R. G. Murray	9th „
M CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	16th „
*L CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. R. Hector	23rd „
—ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	30th „

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th June.
KHEDIVE	3860	600	A. C. Loggin	24th „
PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	8th July
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	22nd „
BRINDISI	3542	550	A W. Adamson	5th August

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 7, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340,
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
GIAVA	4,000	600	20th June.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug.	10th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	11th June.
BORMIDA	4,000	9th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. PERSIA	3350	480	Capt. R. Hutchinson	30th June.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	Capt. J. Craig	2nd Aug.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

s.s. NUBIA 3550 480 Capt. T. Knox 11th July.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

N.B.—(Passengers by s.s. Nubia can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 8th, 1887. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE s.s. "MERTON HALL," 4 100 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain C. Barnes, will sail as above about the 30th June. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

for further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th May 1887.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P and O. and all other steamer, without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

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STANDARD SCALES
IN STOCK.

Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes
Cotton Weigher's Beam
Grocers' and Counter Scales
Union or Family Scales and Letter Balances, &c.
Sole Agents for Western India:

PUNNETT & Co., Bombay.
Sub-Agents: M. M. MODY & Co., Ld.,
Apollo Street, Fort.

(In preparation)
AND WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED,

LIFE AND CAREER

OF
DEWAN LACHMAN DAS,
PRIME-MINISTER TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR AND JAMMU,
WITH
An elaborate notice of the late DEWAN JOWLA SAHAY.
BY
J. N. GHOSE.
(The Preface is proposed to be written by an Oriental *Savant.*)

To be had of Messrs. NEWMAN & Co., CALCUTTA.
London Agents:—TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The I[illegible]n Travellers' Guide,
Maclea[illegible] Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, June 10th 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 13th June, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, the 13th June, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th July, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, June 8, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUTTON'S NEW SEASON'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 16 packets, including the following varieties:—

Sweet Pea
Mignonette
Nasturtium
Portulaca
Balsam
Stocks
Marigold
Antirrhinum
Convolvulus
Candytuft
Aster.
Nemophila, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 4-4.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 20 packets, including the following varieties:—

Sweet Pea
Mignonette
Nasturtium
Nemophila
Balsam
Zinnia
Poppy
Sweet Wm.
Convolvulus
Candytuft
Aster
Phlox
Dianthus
Larkspur
Stock
Marigold, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 6-4.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 24 packets, including the following varieties:—

Beans
Beet
Brocoli
Cabbage
Cucumber
Celery
Cauliflower
Cress
Carrot, 2 sorts
Lettuce
Mustard
Onion
Parsley
Peas, 3 sorts
Radish, 2 st
Turnip, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 4-4.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 40 packets, including the following varieties:—

Beans
Beet
Borecole
Brocoli
Cabbage
Cress
Carrot
Cauliflower
Celery
Cucumber
Kohl Rabi
Leek, Onion
Lettuce
Mustard
Parsley
Peas
Radish
Spinach
Turnip
V. Marrow, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 8-4.

The Seeds being specially packed, from knowledge gained in previous Seasons, by a process purposed to preserve, unimpaired, the power of germination, and prevent disappointment.

We have Messrs. SUTTON'S assurance that samples of the whole of these Seeds have been tested prior to Shipment with, in each instance, the most satisfactory results, the experiments indicating that nothing better could be desired.

Special Agents for Messrs. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency.

GARDEN PUMPS, TOOLS, SHEARS,

Ladies' Sets, consisting of Spade, Rake, Hoe, Trowel and Fork	Rs. 5 0	
Gentlemen's Set, consisting of Spade, Rake and Hoe	„ 5 8	
Shears, various sizes	Rs. 3 0	to 6 0
Bill Hooks, cast steel, 7 in. Re. 1-8; 8 in.	2 0	
Pruning or Gardening Scissors	„ 2 0	to 5 0
Vine or Grape Scissors	„ 1 8	to 3 0
Budding Knives with Ivory handles	„ 2 0	to 3 8
Pruning Knives with curved blades and buck horn handles	„ 2 0	to 2 12
Flower Gatherers	„ 2 0	to 4 0
Holborn Garden Pump, throws a continuous stream 40 feet	5 8	

LAWN MOWERS—A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LINEN HUCKABACK TOWELS

42 in. by 23 in.	Re. 1 12 each.
46 in. by 24 in.	Rs. 2 4 „
39 in. by 23 in.	Re. 1 0 „

LINEN DAMASK TOWELS.

40 in. by 26 in. Re. 1 12 each.

LINEN DIAPER TOWELS.

Rs. 19-8, 22-8 per dozen.

LINEN DIAPER NURSERY TOWELS.

In piece containing 12 squares, Rs. 10-8.

WATSON AND CO.,
Esplanade Hotel, Bombay.

FOR SALE,

AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST UNPACKED a Bran New English-built MAIL-PHAETON, with ladies' raised back rest and double folding sliding steps by L. L. Fulker, of Salisbury.

Three new English-built Circular-fronted, stylish and comfortable BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses, by "Watson," of Lowestoft.

A Madras-built MAIL-PHAETON, in good order, belonging to SIR W. WEDDERBURN, Bart.

An English-built single-seated BROUGHAM, by "Thorn," belonging to DR. H. COOK.

Several other second-hand BROUGHAMS, for sale and hire.

A second-hand BILLIARD-TABLE.

And some new Gram and Grass Machines.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

BURMA, AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET
BOMBAY THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

PARAMATTA WATERPROOF COATS.
DOUBLE TEXTURE WITH NON-ABSORBENT PROOFING.
Extra Strong, Especially Suited for District Wear.

Length	46	48	50	52	54	56 in.
Price Rupees	26	28	30	32	34	36

Leggings to match the above, per pair	Rs. 8	8
Cosmopolitan Caps	„ 4	0

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAVALRY CAPES,
With the Waterproofing between two textures.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 in.
Rupees	33	34	35	37	39

TWILL CAMBRIC BLACK WATERPROOF SUITS.
Light and Durable, Consisting of Coat, Cap and Leggings.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 in-
Price Rupees	15	16	17	18	19 each Suit.

TWILL CAMBRIC BLACK WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 in.
Price Rupees	14	15	16	17	18

Leggings to match the above per pair	Rs.	4	0
Caps	each „	3	8
Waterproof Saddle Covers	„ „	5	8
Do. Driving Aprons lined check	„	11	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DUNNETT & Co.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY
SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND LEATHER MERCHANTS.

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From Rs. 90 to 150 per month.

ENGLISH HOTEL, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,

Adjoining the Victoria Terminus and Gaiety Theatre.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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WE beg to inform our Constituents that we have NOW OPENED out our NEW SPECIALLY selected STOCK in our BOMBAY AND POONA ESTABLISHMENTS.

As our DRESS DEPARTMENT in BOTH BRANCHES is under the direct management of Dress-makers of First Class West-end experience, we can assure Ladies of a Perfect Fit, best style, and very latest Fashions, with moderate charges. We respectfully invite inspection of our Novelties in

SILKS AND SATINS,
GRENADINES,
ZEPHYRS, PLAIN AND STRIPED,
NUNS' VEILINGS,
MUSLINS, FLOWERED AND SPOTS,
STRIPED SATINS,
MOUSLIN DE LAINE.

THE NEW EMBROIDERED ROBE "OUR SPECIALITE."
A large selection of
LACES, FLOWERS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ELGIN COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS CAWNPORE.

(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST ORDER OF MERIT, MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
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MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF

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Greatcoat Cloths.
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Superior Checked Serges.
Grey Army Flannel.
Floor Cloths. }
Cretonnes. } In neat designs and colours.
Fancy Prints. }
Drills, in all colours.
Jhampanis Suits.
Materials for Servants' Clothing.

FAST YARN-DYED KHAKI DRILLS,
Considered by many Regiments to be the best Khaki Drills in India.
TENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Of guaranteed workmanship always kept in stock or can be MADE at short notice.

Camp Beds.
Havresacks.
Durries.
Kit Bags.
Turbans.
Turban Fringes.
Newar.
Gold Lace Chevrons.
Good Conduct Badges.
Khaki Drill Uniforms.
Putties or Leg Bandages.

And all similar Regimental necessaries supplied and estimates furnished by addressing

THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

CATSEYES OF RARE PERFECTION.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, in bringing their new and varied assortment of DIAMOND & OTHER GEM RINGS more prominently before the Public, beg to intimate that the GEMS used by the Company are of the very best quality and obtained direct from the Cutters in AMSTERDAM, with whom they have recently entered into special arrangements by which rare GEMS of the highest class are received regularly, and they are enabled to offer them at cheaper rates than they have been hitherto offered to the public.

Diamond Half-Hoop	Claw-set	Rings from Rs.	150
Diamond do.	Gipsy	Rings „	160
Diamond 3 Brilliants	Claw-set	Rings „	120
Diamond 3 do.	Gipsy	Rings „	130
Diamond Single Stone	Claw-set	Rings „	80
Diamond do. do.	Gipsy	Rings „	90

Diamond and Ruby Rings
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Diamond and Emerald Rings.
Diamond and Turquoise Rings.
Diamond and Opal Rings.
Diamond and Pearl Rings.

AND ANY OTHER COMBINATION MADE TO ORDER IF NOT IN STOCK.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

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FROM RS. 100 TO RS. 200 PER MONTH.
APPLY TO
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
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COUPER AND TOSH,

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

MANUFACTURERS of Builders' and Contractors' Iron Work, Ornamental Castings from the finest designs.

CASTINGS CLEAN AND SHARP.
Designs and Estimates furnished on receipt of full particulars.
IRON WORK. RAILINGS.
GIRDERS. COLUMNS.
ROAD ROLLERS, SPUR AND BEVIL GEAR,
LAMP POCTS, ROPE PULLEY GEAR,
And General Castings of all kinds.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR
Marshall and Thunder's Automatic Metallic Spring Packing for Piston Rods, Valve Spindles, &c.
PERFECT ELASTICITY, PERFECT SAFETY.
GREAT DURABILITY, GREAT ECONOMY.

THE PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS,
MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

"SPECIAL NOTICE."

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THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS.

ASQUITH, LORD and WHITMORE beg to draw the attention of their Constituents and Patrons that they have received a splendid assortment of Waterproofs, Capes, Coats, Caps, Leggings, &c., of the best Quality and Manufacture. The seams, being stitched throughout, prevents the falling to pieces, which is a great boon in this country. A., L. & W. wish to draw SPECIAL ATTENTION to their being ventilated, which prevents the close and oppressive feelings as generally experienced by wearers of Waterproof Garments.

Regulation Capes, Blue	Rs. 45 0	to	55 0
Double Texture Ulsters, faced with Tweed and Cashmere	„ 35 0	„	40 0
„ „ „ „	„ 40 0	„	45 0
„ „ heavy	„ 45 0	„	50 0
White Vulcanized	„ 10 0	„	15 0
„ „	„ 20 0	„	25 0
Leggings	„ 5 8		
Helmets	„ 4 8		
Sheetings 72in. wide, per yard	„ 6 8		
Twill Waterproof Sheeting, per yard	„ 10 8		

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
Estbd. in 1870. BOMBAY. Estbd. in 1870.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada, Buildings, King Whitehall, St.,
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10: Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

JUBILEE COOKERY BOOK.

PRICE Re. 1 0 0

CONTAINS RECIPES for making favorite Indian dishes, the directions being worded plainly and simply, so that the merest novice in the Art of Cookery may prepare the dishes.

Amongst many others will be found receipts for Making Xmas Portuguese sweets of all kinds, Mango Preserve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Puddings of various sorts, different kind of Hulwa, Tamarind Fish, Balchow, Mango Chutnies, Curries, etc.

Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT,
Tract and Book Society, Bombay.

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THE CHEAPEST MAGAZINE
OF ITS KIND
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NO STUDENT SHOULD BE WITHOUT HIS FRIEND.

THE STUDENT'S FRIEND
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Unrivalled in Amusement and Instruction

THE STUDENT'S FRIEND
Surpasses all Journals of its kind in Contents.

Annual Subscription Rs. 1-4. Free of Post.

SOLE AGENTS:
HORMUSJI SORABJI & CO.,
26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. MEETINGS of the CORPORATION, as follows, will be held here, this day, THURSDAY, the 9th inst., (1) Special General Meeting at 3 p.m., and (2) ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS at 3-10 p.m., and 3-15 p.m., respectively.

J. LEASK,
Acg. Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secy. Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, June 8, 1887.

TO BE LET, for Offices, a portion of the FIRST FLOOR in Rampart Row, above Messrs. Hoar and Co. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE in Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort. Suitable for Parsees. Rent Rs. 50. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a commodious and airy upper-storied BUNGALOW on Clare Road, Byculla, suitable for either Parsees or Europeans. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

THE JUBILEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at the Office of the Company, No. 18, Church Gate Street, for the supply of Cast Iron Columns, Girders, Gutters, Rain Water Pipes, &c., to be delivered at the Company's premises at Sewree.

Particulars as regards quantity, sizes, condition of contract, &c., can be obtained at the office of the Company, between 11 a.m. and 6 p.m., on week days.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
READYMONEY JEEJEEBHOY & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th June 1887.

LOCOCK'S LOTION FOR THE COMPLEXION.

LOCOCK'S LOTION.	Improves complexion.
LOCOCK'S LOTION.	Beautifies the skin and face.
LOCOCK'S LOTION.	Produces youthful Bloom and Healthy Beauty.
LOCOCK'S LOTION.	Removes Sunburns, Freckles and Tan.
LOCOCK'S LOTION.	Efficacious, Cheap and Pleasant.
LOCOCK'S LOTION.	No disappointment. Try a bottle.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
MADAME MORAND'S FEMALE PILLS.

MORAND'S FEMALE PILLS	Efficacious in all Female Complaints.
MORAND'S FEMALE PILLS	Beneficial alike to single or married ladies.
MORAND'S FEMALE PILLS	Corrects functional irregularities.
MORAND'S FEMALE PILLS	Revives Health and Beauty.
MORAND'S FEMALE PILLS	Renovates Blood.
MORAND'S FEMALE PILLS	Strengthens the whole system.

Per Bottle Re. 1-12.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MAGIC CURE FOR ASTHMA.

MAGIC ASTHMA CURE.	No more suffering.
MAGIC ASTHMA CURE.	Cures without fail.
MAGIC ASTHMA CURE.	The most obstinate attack.
MAGIC ASTHMA CURE.	In one or two doses.
MAGIC ASTHMA CURE.	Breathing becomes easy, &c.
MAGIC ASTHMA CURE.	Patient finds a great relief.

Per Bottle Re. 1 & 1-12.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given that MAHOMED ALLY SHURFOODEEN KAGDEE has contracted to sell to HAJEE SALLAY MAHOMED PURTAH, one of the Executors of the last Will of HAJEE MAHOMED ABDOOL LUTIFF. All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Nowrojee Hill first Row, in the Subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement in breadth 11 feet and 7 inches, and in length 66 feet or 112 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by Nowrojee Hill first Row, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by a passage bordering on the house belonging to Doongri Musjid, and on or towards the south by the house of one Futtay Ally Abdool Rahimon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes, under No. 40, and that all persons having any claims to the said hereditaments and premises by way of gift, mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are required to make the same known to us the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof by notice, otherwise the sale will be completed and no claim will be heard thereafter.—Dated this 8th day of June 1887.

MACFARLANE, EDGELOW & HEMMING,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after WEDNESDAY next, the Fifteenth of June instant, until further notice, the following ALTERATIONS of, and ADDITIONS to, the PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE over this Railway will take effect, namely:—

FIRST.—The Down Passenger Train, which leaves Bombay for Jabalpur at 7-30 a.m., will arrive at Jabalpur at 4 p.m., instead of as at present at 5 p.m. the next day.

SECOND.—The Up Passenger Train, leaving Jabalpur at 10-30, will leave at 9-30 a.m., instead, and will arrive in Bombay at 7 30 p.m., instead of at 9 p.m., on the following day.

THIRD.—The Down Passenger Train from Bombay to Nagpur at 1 p.m., will arrive at Nagpur at 7-30 instead of at 7-10 on the following evening.

FOURTH.—The Up Passenger Train from Nagpur at 8 15 a.m., will leave at 6-55 a.m., and will arrive in Bombay at 12 noon the following day, instead of at 12-15 p.m.

FIFTH.—The Passenger Train leaving Bhusawal at 10-30 p.m., will arrive at Nagpur at 10-15, instead of at 10-30 the next morning.

SIXTH.—The Up Passenger Train from Nagpur at 5-0 p.m., will leave at 4-0 p.m., and will arrive at Bhusawal at 4-0 a.m., instead of 5-30 a.m.

SEVENTH.—A new Mixed Train will run daily between Igatpuri and Bhusawal leaving Igatpuri at 7-0 a.m., arriving at Bhusawal at 7-0 p.m., and leaving Bhusawal at 9-0 a.m., arriving at Igatpuri at 9 0 p.m.

EIGHTH.—The Passenger Trains between Bombay and Poona, will run as under, namely:—

The Down Trains will leave Bombay at 7-0 a.m., 10-30 a.m., 12-0 noon, and 5-0 p.m., arriving at Poona at 2-30 p.m., 4-30 p.m., 6-30 p.m., and 10 45 p.m. respectively.

The Up Trains will leave Poona at 7-30 a.m., 9-15 a.m., 12-30 noon, and 5-0 p.m., arriving in Bombay at 3-0 p.m., 4-15 p.m., 6-30 p.m., and 11-5 p.m., respectively.

NINTH.—The Passenger Trains, leaving Bombay for Poona at 9 and 11 p.m., and leaving Poona for Bombay at the same hours will be discontinued.

TENTH.—The Down and the Up South-East Mail Trains will not stop at Loni.

ELEVENTH.—The Down Passenger from Poona at 8-30 a.m., will arrive at Sholapur at 5-45 instead of as at present at 6-30 the same evening.

TWELFTH.—The Up Passenger Train, which leaves Sholapur at 7-0 a.m., will leave at 7-30 a.m., but will arrive at Poona at 4-0 p.m. as at present.

THIRTEENTH.—The Down Mixed Train from Sholapur will leave at 6-30 instead of at 7-30 p.m. and will arrive at Raichur at 6 0 instead of 6 45 the following morning.

FOURTEENTH.—The Up Mixed Train from Raichur at 2-0 a.m., will start at 7-30 p.m., instead, arriving at Sholapur at 6-30 the next morning.

FIFTEENTH.—Some of the Passenger and Mixed Trains over the Dhond and Munmar, the Khamgaon, the Amraoti, and the Bhopal State Railways will be slightly altered, so as to run in connection with the Main line Trains.

SIXTEENTH.—The Local Trains between Bombay and Coorla, Tanna, and Kalyan will be revised.

All other Trains over the Great Indian Peninsula, the Dhond and Munmar, the Khamgaon, the Amraoti, and the Bhopal (State) Railways will continue to run as at present.

2. For information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Bill, dated the Fifteenth of June 1887, exhibited at Stations, and the Special Notice in the Company's Monthly Guide Book.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager,
Bombay, the Eighth of June, 1887.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHOLASTIC.

A HEAD MISTRESS is required for S. Mary's School, Belgaum, immediately. She must be a Member of the Church of England, and capable of teaching up to the higher Government Standards of education. Salary, Rs. 70 a month with partly furnished house. Apply to Rev. W. WINGATE, Chaplain of Belgaum.

NEEMUCH SKY MEETING.

THE above meeting will take place on the 27th, 28th and 30th July next. Prospectuses on application to

JAMES WILLOUGHBY, Lt.-Col.,
Hony. Secy., Neemuch Sky Meeting.
Neemuch, 6th June 1887.

G.'S LINIMENT,
A SPEEDY AND INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR MANGE AND OTHER SKIN DISEASES IN HORSES, DOGS, CATTLE, &c.

Price Rs. 1-8 per bottle.

MALABAR ITCH
Is a loathsome and contagious disease which not only defies attempts to cure it, but in a large majority of cases is not even relieved by medicines hitherto used, but

G.'S LINIMENT
has been used with marked success in the treatment of the above disease, which is always relieved after two or three applications, and, if the Liniment is carefully used according to the printed instructions, it may be relied on to effect a speedy and permanent cure.

We have permission to publish the following testimonial lately received from an eminent Physician:—

"I used G.'s Liniment for Malabar Itch in three cases, with great success."

"(Signed.) W. A. S., M.D."

PREPARED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, ONLY BY
THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.
THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood, it is invaluable.

Price, per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA
has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.

It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.
This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WATERPROOFS ! WATERPROOFS ! ! to hand by the mail boats. Leggings, and Caps, ordinary as well as superior quality. Cheapest offered—SHROFF BROTHERS.

DOGS FOR SALE—A pair of English handsome Mastiffs just arrived from England. Apply to PESTONJI EDULJI, Bombay Gymkhana.

WANTED, PRIVATE DAY TEACHER, Matriculated or Qualified up to Seventh Standard. Apply, stating terms, to "PUPIL," care of this paper.

LIGHT European-built BROUGHAM for one horse, in first class order, the property of Mr. Mitchell, for sale at Messrs. JAFFER SULIEMAN and Co., Girgaum Road, Bombay. No reasonable offer refused.

THE only Cheapest and Best LEATHER WORKS. STEWART, LAWRIE and Co., Cawnpore.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

BEEHIVE BRANDY can always be had of

GARDEN [illegible], Lawn Mowers, Continental Seeds and Garden Tools in great variety—PALEKAR and Co., Bombay.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a situation as NURSE to Children. References exchanged. Address "M.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

WANTED,—THREE RUBIES from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 each, must be Burmese and perfectly Flawless.—MARCKS AND Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A complete set of Band INSTRUMENTS, in good order, prices moderate. Apply to B. N. VAIDYA, State Karbhari, Sangli, S.M.C.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH HIMALAYAN JAMS.—Delicious Apricot and Plum Jams, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins, at as. 8 per lb. Apply to MANAGER, Ramgurh Fruit Gardens, *via* Naini Tal.

CHEAP SUITS ! CHEAP SUITS ! !—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

WHERE can you buy a watch, worth the money you spend? A single trial will convince that such an establishment is KANNY & Co., 6, Rampart Row.

TO BE LET, in Church Gate Street, a portion of the Ground-Floor, Rooms on the Second-Floor and piece of Vacant Ground. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars. Mess, Club, Bar, or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

LADIES' JERSEY JACKETS, In Navy, Black and Burgundy; richly braided Rs. 9, 12, 14 to 26 each.—Just opened. The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Ladies' and Children's Outfitters, Bombay and Poona.

GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for the EVENING WEAR, by the best London makers, Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes, Rs. 14. BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, RARE QUALITY, from JOHN MATHER & SON, GLASGOW. Shipped by DANIELL & Co., London, Rs. 24 per doz. nett. Sole Agents, R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Military Square.

JUST RECEIVED, a complete and fresh Stock of Burgoyne and Burbridge's Drugs &c., Winsor and Newton's Artists' Materials, Grimault's patent preparations and Rigaud's Scents.—J. BROTHERS & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

FOR BEST Waterproof Suits, Cloaks, Coats, Superfine Merino Waterproof Coats, Goloshoes, Angola, Scotch and West of India Tweeds, Striped and Coloured Socks and Stockings for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, always apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., No. 200, Chuckla Street, near Jakeria Musjid.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Friday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers, with 8 pages Supplement of English news, in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per annum for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage, for the United Kingdom.

TO LET, GROUND-FLOOR of the premises lately occupied by Pearse & Co. Apply to PEARSE & Co., Church Gate Street.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

5 cases white shirtings.
4 „ grey madapolams.
5 „ grey shirtings.
2 „ table covers.
4 „ yellow shirtings.
2 rolls hair beltings for local mills.
On account of the concerned—
20 bales Turkey red yarn.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 9th June, 1887.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF COUNTRY TILES.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., in the compound of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Hospital, a large quantity of country tiles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT OUR SALE ROOMS.

One English-built mail-phaeton by Fulher of Salisbury, in perfect order, with Lady's folding step and rest back.

One miniature circular-fronted office brougham in good order.

Both the property of a gentleman left for England.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, June 9, 1887.

NOTICES.

AN OPINION being prevalent with the Public that I am a Partner in the firm of S. WYSE and Co., Secundrabad, Deccan, I TOTALLY DENY all such connection with that Firm.

S. WYSE Bombay Bellasis Road,
S. WYSE & Co., No. 5 Main Street, Poona.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.

Y. A. LACKA & Co.,
Travelling Kit Warehouse,
Chuckla Street, near Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. Can be seen at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Iablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
[illegible] BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co,
Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &C., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS.................... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS........................ „ 2-12 „

In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

JAS. McCABE'S GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.
MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
POONA, East Street | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*":—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NOTICES

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
East India Merchants and Commission Agents,
70 and 71, Bishopsgate Street, Within
London, E.C.

FOR SALE.
HIGH-CLASSED PURE NILGIRI TEAS.

		Rs.	a.
Flowery or Orange Pekoe	per lb.	1	0
Mixed Teas	„	0	12
Pekoe Souchong	„	0	10
Gunpowder	„	0	10
Souchong	„		

In 1, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 8 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Ootacamund.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, sealed, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 219½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
PERMANENT BARRACKS, COLABA.

TENDERS are invited for the construction (above plinth), of two new SINGLE STOREY BLOCKS of BARRACKS on the North and South Flanks of existing R. A. Barracks at Colaba, under the following sub-heads:—

I.—Masonry, &c.
II.—Doors and Windows.
III.—Roofing.

2. Bills of quantities, specifications, conditions of contract and forms of Tenders can be had on payment of Rs. 3, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during Office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to Noon on the 10th June 1887, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 1,000, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of Bombay.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, B. D.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, Bombay, 20th May 1887.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 15th June 1887, for the supply of the following CONSERVANCY CARTS, &c., required for the Chudderghaut Municipality:—

25 Galvanized Night Soil Carts, fitted with air-tight inlet and outlet valves, mounted on wheels with Iron Knaves, holding 200 gallons for one pair of bullocks.
25 Galvanized Crowley's patent Night Soil Carts for single bullock.
12 Wooden Dust Carts, wooden wheels, for one pair of bullocks.
12 Conservancy Carts, wooden wheels.
12 Galvanized Iron Water Carts, to hold 200 gallons.
10 Galvanized Iron Single Bullock Water Carts, 60 gallons.
10 Crawford's Iron Latrines, 4 Seats.
10 Crawford's Iron Latrines, 6 Seats.
10 Crawford's Iron Latrines, 8 Seats.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

NOEL H. L. WOODS,
Assistant Superintending Engineer,
Chud. Municipality.
Hyderabad, Deccan, 31st May 1887.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

PICNIC TONGUES.
OX TONGUES IN JELLY.
SHEEP TONGUES.
LUNCH TONGUES.
RUSSIA OX TONGUES.

SUMMERS'
OAT CAKES.
WALKER'S
SCOTCH FARLS.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS
Of every kind.
CRYSTALLIZED DRIED.
GINGER
In Tablets.
TABLE DELICACIES
In Varieties.

HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS,
COCOANUTS. MACCAROONS.
ICE CREAM BISCUITS
In Eighteen Varieties.
ORDINARY BISCUITS
In Fifty Varieties.

BARNES'
HOME MADE JAMS.
MOIRS'
MARMALADE AND JAMS.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.
CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, INALL VARIETIES.
10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

INSURANCES.

THE KAISER-I-HIND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
CAPITAL Rs. 12,50,000.

DIRECTORS.
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AGENTS.
JEEWANDASS MOOLJEE & Co.
HEAD OFFICE
5, GREEN STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

FIRE RISKS on Mills, Presses, Godowns, Warehouses, Dwelling-houses, Shops, &c., &c., are accepted at most favourable rates and on advantageous terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862..........£300,690
„ 1885..........£983,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or Adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,79

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863..........£1,579,578 3 9 | 1878..........£4,049,15 14 1
1878..........£2,645,503 1 2 | 1885..........£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

BEFORE INSURING
SEND FOR PROSPECTUS
OF
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COMPARE RATES AND CONDITIONS
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF RS. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	For Life.	Payable at Death or on attaining			Annuity for Remainder of Life to commence at			Limited Number of Payments.		
		Age 50.	Age 55.	Age 60.	Age 50.	Age 55.	Age 60.	10 Annual Payments.	15 Annual Payments.	20 Annual Paynts.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	16 12 0	29 11 0	25 3 0	22 0 0	93 7 3	103 15 3	118 10 5	40 7 0	29 8 0	[illegible]
25	18 12 0	35 10 0	29 9 0	25 6 0	93 7 3	103 15 3	118 10 5	43 13 0	32 0 0	[illegible]
30	21 6 0	46 9 0	36 12 0	30 10 0	93 7 3	103 15 3	118 10 5	47 10 0	34 15 0	[illegible]
35	24 9 0	64 4 0	47 8 0	37 14 0	93 7 3	103 15 3	118 10 5	51 15 0	38 4 0	[illegible]

Special attention is called to the very favourable Rates of Premium charged by this Company for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, under which class the Sum assured is payable on attaining a certain age, or at the previous death of the Assured (or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for rest of his life) and which combine the principle of Investment with that of Life Assurance.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be obtained from any of the Agents or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.
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In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.
NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,
which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

OCTOBER BREW.—YOUNGER & SON'S celebrated INDIA PALE ALE, in Hhds. full to bung. Rs. 60.

Special Rates for quantities, Messes and Contracts.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO

PERRIER JOUET'S
"B" BRAND
CHAMPAGNE.
IN MAGNUMS, QUARTS AND PINTS.
APPLY TO
LYON & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ADVERTISING ON RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION ON THE G. I. P. R LINE

Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid „
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Doewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Doolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum‡
Munmar
Nandgaum*‡
Naldongree
Challisgaum‡
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Jiso
ulgaum

Bhadlij
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshangabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaum
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yecat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Boreball
Deckaal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*

Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizape
Mohona
Koorum;
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergam
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road,
Marhon
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*‡
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chickaago
Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur

Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat¶
Amrolee
Sion

Keem
Palonee
Uncleeur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallei
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor

Thasra
Pali
Byrehavi
Nariad
Mehmooda-Bara'ree
Ahmedabad†
Saburmutte
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd
Luctoran
Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram

Nawandgi
Tandur*
Dharur
Gangawaram

Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate

Hyderabad
Secunderabad

TIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDA

W a a n
Jun do.
City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli

Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi

Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavdi
Jetpur
Jetalsar

Dhoraji
Sanasar
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms.
† Junction for
from 15 to 20 minutes for Refreshments.
‡ minutes for Dinne [illegible] 40 Minutes for [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Cuba (s), from Liverpool; Deccan (s), Shanghai; Colaba (s), Moulmein; and Orion (s) Trieste.

Vessel sailed.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Alice D. Cooper (ship), for Hongkong.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Cuba entered and the s.s. Etotia and Eden Hall left the dock yesterday.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 4th June shows an increase of Rs. 1,96,378 in receipts.

Street Accident.—An old Mahomedan, named Shaik Ally Abdool Razack, about 60 years of age, while under the influence of liquor, was accidentally knocked over by Mr. S. D. Sassoon's carriage in Hornby Road, on Tuesday. One of the wheels passed over his right leg and fractured it. He was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

Died in Jail.—An inquest was held by the coroner, at the House of Correction yesterday, touching the death of Shaik Hussain Muddar, aged 28 years, a prisoner undergoing a term of two years, rigorous imprisonment. About a week ago he was admitted into the Jail Hospital suffering from fever, cough and acute pneumonia, from the effects of which he died on Tuesday. The verdict was, that the death of the deceased was caused by pneumonia.

The Chinchpoogly Assault Case.—Hirjee Nursey, a dealer in grain, having his place of business at Chinchpoogly, was yesterday brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Changa, woman, on the night of the 25th March last, by inflicting a severe blow on her forehead with a stick. The circumstances of the case have already been published. The Magistrate, after hearing further evidence, convicted the accused, and sentenced him to one day's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to undergo a term of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Culpable Negligence.—Mr. Crawley-Boevey yesterday concluded the case in which Jewa Dhira, a mehta, was charged by Kallooram Shambooram, a Marwaree, with having committed criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 5,000. The complainant had given the accused five currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, to be paid into the Bank of Bengal. An hour after he had left, the accused returned saying that he had been met on the way by three persons who had robbed him. Disbelieving his story, the complainant gave the accused into custody on a charge of breach of trust. The accused denied the charge and averred that he had been drugged by two Mahomedans who had known he had the money. No evidence having been adduced as to the misappropriation of the amount by the accused, his Worship acquitted him, though of opinion that he was guilty of culpable negligence.

The Bombay Telephone Company.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday, at the registered office of the company, Elphinstone Circle, for the purpose of electing two auditors. Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., was voted to the chair, and explained that, at the last general meeting held on the 6th September 1886, Mr. J. Greenwood and Mr. Jehangir Gustadjee were elected auditors of the company. The former had resigned his place and left Bombay, and the latter had died. On the motion of Mr. Dyabhoy Tapidas, seconded by Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Hormusjee Wadia, it was resolved that Mr. R. Clark and Mr. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee be appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each, in place of Mr. J. Greenwood, resigned, and Mr. Jehangir Gustadjee, deceased. On the motion of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, thanks were voted to the chairman; and the proceedings terminated.

Perfect Swindlers.—Inspector Framjee Bhicajee yesterday charged Velaj Pupsing and two other Soortees, before Mr. Ryan, with having in their possession Rs. 126 in cash, and sundry pieces of wearing apparel. It appeared that the accused came to Bombay without any occupation and [illegible] and other shopkeepers, whom they cheated. Having asked to see some gold they pretended to approve of the metal, and leaving its equivalent in silver took it away to be assayed. Pretending to change their minds, the accused invariably return, and then craftily take away the gold and leave instead of the bag of rupees a bag of coppers. In most cases the rapid transformation of silver to copper was not discovered till too late to apprehend the cheats. Last week, however, they were arrested on suspicion by a sepoy as they were making their way into a station preparatory to leaving town, on the charge of having in their possession silver and wearing apparel for which they could not account. The prisoners were sentenced to three months' hard labour each.

The Alleged Breach of Trust.—Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smethum, attorneys for the defendant, write to us as follows regarding the case of Anpoornabai *vs.* Bhowanishanker Mungesh, in the Girgaum Police Court:—"The report of this case which appears in your issue of to-day, is little more than a copy of the information, and a statement of the result of the case, which was dismissed. In justice to Mr. Bhowanishanker, who is a well-known gentleman and occupies a position of responsibility and trust in Bombay, we will ask you to add that the charge was answered by the statement that the accused had received the papers for safe custody from the prosecutrix's father, and had returned them to him. The prosecutrix had subpœnaed her father, and the documents were produced in Court on his behalf. The father himself was examined at his own house, he being aged and ill, and said that he had given the documents to the accused and had received them back again. He added that his daughter ought not to have brought such a charge against Mr Bhowanishanker, who was an old and trusted friend of the family. After this evidence had been elicited by the counsel for the prosecutrix, cross-examination of the witness was declined, and the case was resumed in Court by a brief discussion which showed the groundlessness of the charge. Mr. Dhairyavan did not press for further evidence to be recorded, and the Magistrate said that after the father's evidence it was impossible the charge could be sustained. If the prosecutrix had a claim it could be dealt with by a Civil Court, and the charge against the accused was therefore dismissed. Mr. Chalk said he hoped the Magistrate would say that he thought no such charge should have been preferred against the accused. The Magistrate replied that he considered he had said so in giving his decision. If any civil proceedings are taken it is not likely that Mr. Bhowanishanker will be a party to them. They will simply be taken to ascertain whether the complainant is interested in the documents which were in our client's hands. He was a temporary custodian of them, and returned them to the person from whom he received them, and his connection with the matter ends. The police proceedings against him were an improper attempt to obtain possession of the documents he held, and the prosecutrix admitted in cross-examination that she had not been advised by a solicitor, or any lawyer, to take proceedings in the Police Court; but that the information had been drawn by a law agent."

DIVINE SERVICE.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL,
Parel Road, Byculla.

Thursday, June 9.

7-30 a.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 7th June, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·463
Temperature of the Air	79·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·4
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	·873
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·6
General Directions of Wind*	W, SSE, E, SSE, SE
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	....
Fall of Rain	0.56
Total fall during month	7·27
" " year	7·38
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th	0·03

* From midnight to midnight.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON JEWELLERS.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Crawley-Boevey resumed the hearing of the charge against the Eurasian named Menesse *alias* Watson. The accused is alleged to have cheated the firm named Gowmull Jethmull, goldsmiths in Hummum Street, out of a pair of gold bracelets and a chain worth Rs. 249, of which he obtained delivery by stating that Mr. Ollivant, the Municipal Commissioner, had directed him to select them. Taking the complainant firm's man with him to the Municipal office, the accused went in and managed to effect his escape from the office by another exit. He absconded from Bombay with the proceeds of the jewels which he pawned, and was eventually arrested at Broach on a warrant which had been issued for his arrest, at the instance of the complainants. On the conclusion of the case for the prosecution, which was conducted by Superintendent MacDermott, his Worship questioned Menesse, who admitted that he had obtained the jewels from the complainants to give them as a present to a young lady named Miss Clare at Bhownuggur. He had given a receipt for the ornaments, he said, and had stipulated with the shopman that the money would be paid in three instalments. Having no money he left for Surat to procure some, previously placing the bracelet in the safe custody of a friend who pawned it without his permission. In explaining his being arrested at Broach, he stated he had gone there to obtain some money from a friend to pay off one instalment. He denied that he had represented to the complainant that the ornaments were wanted for the inspection by Mr. Ollivant. He did not know Mr. nor Mrs. Ollivant, and had never used their names. Menesse did not call any witness to rebut the charge of cheating and misappropriating the jewels, as he said he had none. He, however, admitted a previous conviction for cheating at Ahmedabad, by Mr. Crawford in 1883, when he was sentenced to two years' hard labour. His Worship reserved judgment in the case.

MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Crawley-Boevey yesterday delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. Munmohundas Devidas, a wealthy Hindoo gentleman, appealed against the assessment of the Municipal Commissioner of his house in Manordas Street, Fort.

The facts are given in his Honour's judgment, which was as follows:—This is an appeal filed against the assessment by the Municipal Commissioner of appellant's house in ward No. 2,616, situated in Manordas Street. The old assessment fixed in 1880 was Rs. 1,000. This has been raised to Rs. 1,380, which is the amount now appealed against. The house is a two-storied building. The second floor is occupied by the owner, the first is let to a tenant at a rent of Rs. 500 a year, and the ground floor is occupied by two tenants who pay Rs. 7 a month, each. Mr. Brunton, Municipal Assessor, has given the following figures as his estimate of the gross annual rent at which the house might reasonably be expected to let from year to year: Second floor, Rs. 42 per month, or Rs. 504 per annum; first floor, Rs. 500 per annum; ground floor, two rooms, at Rs. 7 each, and two, at Rs. 3 each, passage and dark room, Rs. 2, and space occupied by grain chest, Rs. 4—in all Rs. 26, which being multiplied by twelve, gives 212, and gives a total Rs. 1,316. Mr. Flower, house agent, gives his estimate as follows:—Second floor, Rs 300; first floor, Rs 500; and ground floor, Rs. 168, making a total of Rs 968. It is open to observation (1) that Mr Brunton's estimate is considerably less than the amount appealed against; Rs. 1,380, of which no detail has been given. (2) That Mr Brunton's estimate, as it stands, is subject to the deduction of 10 per cent. as laid down in sec. 70. I have since the formal hearing ascertained from the Field Book that the Assistant Assessor's estimate of Rs 1,380 has been made up as follows:—Ground floor, Rs 336; first floor, Rs 504; second floor, Rs 504, and bangli Rs 36—a total of Rs 1,380 per annum. On comparing Mr Brunton's and Mr Flower's estimates the main reasons for the discrepancy are at once apparent. Mr. Brunton values the second floor at Rs 504, while Mr. Flower thinks its outside value to be Rs 300. Mr. Brunton values the ground floors at Rs 312 by assessing separately all the premises of which details have been given, while Mr. Flower omits from his calculation these premises altogether, and estimates the value of the ground floor at Rs 168 only, being the annual value of the two rooms now let at Rs 7 a month each. There is doubtless ample scope for fair difference of opinion in estimating the gross annual rent at which Mr. Munmohundas' house might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, within the meaning of sec. 70. Mr. Brunton's estimate of Rs. 504 for the second floor is [illegible] own point of view a perfectly reasonable estimate. But no doubt the natural tendency of a Municipal Assessor is to take a somewhat liberal view of the gross annual rent of a house for assessment purposes. On the other hand, Mr. Flower's estimate of Rs. 300 may not unreasonably be regarded as the friendly estimate of a witness called to prove that the Municipal estimate is excessive. I am inclined to think that the truth probably lies somewhere between Mr. Brunton's estimate of Rs. 504 and Mr. Flower's of Rs. 300, and in default of more accurate evidence I prefer to split the difference, and to hold that the second storey should be assessed at Rs. 402. As regards the valuation of the ground floor it is clear that the difference between Messrs. Brunton's and Flower's estimates has been caused by the different mode of calculating the details. Mr. Flower considers that the gross annual rent of the ground floor would not exceed Rs. 168, or the annual rent of the two rooms now fetching Rs. 7 each. He excludes from consideration altogether the other premises included by Mr. Brunton on the ground that in their present condition they would not reasonably be expected to let for any thing. Mr. Brunton, on the other hand, proposes to include them, because in his opinion the premises might be put in such a condition as to enable them to be let. I am inclined to think that in this instance Mr. Brunton has allowed his zeal for Municipal interests to outrun his discretion. If Municipal Assessors are empowered under sec. 70 to calculate not only the gross annual rent of houses in their present condition, but also the gross annual rent of houses when improved or altered according to the fancy of Municipal authorities, it is difficult to see what reasonable limits can be placed in the interpretation of this very vague and elastic section. Mr. Brunton may possibly be quite right in considering that under other circumstances the ground-floor of Mr. Munmohundas' house might become a valuable property for assessment purposes. But in its present condition it is clear to me that the ground floor cannot reasonably be expected to let for anything like the amount which Mr. Brunton has liberally estimated. The proper valuation of the ground floor is doubtless under present circumstances a question of some difficulty; but it cannot, I think, be equitably solved in the very rough and ready way which has been followed in this case. A Hindu gentleman's house cannot in my opinion be fairly or even reasonably treated for assessment purposes by the method followed by Mr. Brunton in this case. Some empty spaces may reasonably be allowed in a large house of this class, and the separate assesment of each hole and corner of a house, regardless of its present condition, and of the numerous practical limitations on the letting value, cannot I think be justified. The only way that occurs to me of determining the "gross annual rent" of a house is to ascertain the amount that it actually does fetch. This amount, when ascertained, will show the rent at which the house "may reasonably be expected to let from year to year." Applying this criterion, I find that the ground floor at present actually lets for Rs 168 only, that the first lets for Rs. 500, the second is in the occupation of the owner, and I have already decided the valuation to be for the present purposes Rs. 402. This total valuation of the whole house will thus amount to Rs. 1,070 only, being an increase of Rs. 70 on the existing valuation. Mr. Brunton has drawn attention to the great general use in the value of house property in the neighbourhood of Mr. Munmohundas' house, and has attempted to justify the increased assessment of this house on the ground that this and all the neighbouring houses have risen in value. But, I can find no proof whatever that Mr. Munmohundas' house has risen in value. No additions or repairs have been made to it; and no additional rent is received from it. It is clear to me that the assessment has been increased, not because the house has risen in value, but simply and solely because the Municipal Assessors have taken a very liberal view of its assessment capacity, and have examined it for assessment purposes with microscopic minuteness. For the reasons assigned I reduce the valuation from Rs. 1,380 to Rs. 1,070.

In another appeal by the same Hindu gentleman against the assessment of some other property situated in Modi Street, his Honour dismissed the matter. Mr. Munmohundas had objected to the Municipal Commissioner assessing the house at Rs. 516, this sum having been increased from the old assessment of Rs. 450. On the ground that the Assessing officers had based their figures furnished by the appellant himself through his agent, his Honour was of opinion that there was no reason whatever for the proceedings being taken, and accordingly dismissed them.

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THE WHEAT CROP IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

A long statement regarding the prospects of the wheat crop in the Bombay Presidency has been sent to us by the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. The reports from the various districts and native states show that the yield is much below the average. The following is the official report:—

Guzerat.—Ahmedabad.—The area under wheat was 200,000 acres, out of which about 28,000 acres were irrigated. The Bhal tracts of Dholka and Dhanduka are the chief wheat talukas. The area is slightly below average and considerably below that of last year. There was a decrease of about 18,000 acres in Dholka alone, where the October rainfall was deficient. The crop was more or less affected in nearly every part of the district by frost early in February, and suffered from rust, brought on by the excessive cold, and from grubs. The yield is below average and reaches only 8 or 9 annas. Vajia or irrigated is the only variety exported to Bombay for the foreign market. The quantity sent down to Bombay is less than last year, the total export by sea from Dhobra, Bhavnagar, and Gogo from the middle of March till the close of April being about only 770 cwts. Of the total area under cereals, jowar, bajri, and wheat last season occupied respectively 25 per cent.; the remaining quarter was under rice, nagli kodra, &c. The outturn of the kharif crops was more or less affected by the failure of rain in September and October. The yield of jowar, bajri, rice, &c., was reported to be on an average not above 8 annas.

Breach.—The area was about 93,000 acres, which is above both the average and that of last year. Jambusar and Vagra are the chief wheat talukas, with 32,000 acres each. The wheat is all dry crop locally known as hansia, and is in much demand for local consumption. Injury from frost and rust has reduced the average yield for the district to about 6½ annas. About 7,500 cwts, of wheat were exported by sea to Bombay from the middle of March till the close of April. There has been a large export from Hansot also, but this is evidently to the adjacent district of Surat, where this wheat is in great demand. Jowar is the chief cereal grown. The crop was good in one and fair in three talukas.

Surat.—The area is 30,000 acres, that is, nearly up to last year's and just above the average. As in Broach, the wheat grown is all dry crop. Olpad, Bardoli, and Mandvi are the three chief wheat talukas of the district. Very little wheat is grown in the south. The crop was more or less injured by frost and rust. The average yield is reported to be 7½ annas. The kharif season was on the whole good, and jowar, the chief cereal crop of the district, was excellent. The area under this cereal was more than in the previous year. The export of wheat from Surat to Bombay is very small, the total from the middle of March to the close of April being only 635 cwts., as wheat is the staple article of food amongst the upper classes of the local population.

Kaira.—Total area is about 29,000 acres, of which 27 per cent. is under irrigated wheat. Matar, the chief wheat taluka, contains alone more than half this area. Here the crop was fair. Injury from frost and fogs were reported from other talukas. The average yield is 6¾ annas for dry and 8½ for irrigated wheat. Very little wheat is exported to Bombay. Bajri, the staple food crop of the district, was estimated at 12 annas.

Panch-Mahals.—Area is about 12,000 acres, of which the bulk is dry crop. Nearly the whole area is in Jhalod and Dohad. Owing to want of sufficient moisture in the soil, the crop in these talukas was only moderately good. There was slight injury from frost in other parts. The average yield is estimated at 7½ annas. The kharif crops—bajri, maize, &c.—turned out well. There has been little export and that from Jhalod and Dohad only.

Deccan—Nasik.—Area, about 300,000 acres, is below last year, but above the average. The area under irrigated wheat is about 27,000 acres. The decrease is due in parts to more land being devoted to linseed and in others to more extended sowing of the kharif crops. The chief wheat talukas are Niphad (75,000 acres), Nasik (45,000 acres), Dindori (55,000 acres) and Yeola (30,000 acres). Injury from rust is reported from all parts of the district. The irrigated wheat has suffered more than the dry crop. The average yield of the latter is reported to be 10 annas and of the former 7¼ annas. In Malegaon the wheat grown is only just sufficient for local consumption, and in Nasik too the wheat is stored for local use. It is exported from most of the other parts of the district. Bajri is the chief food staple of the district. The rain in September and October was excessive and proved injurious to bajri in almost all the talukas. The jowar crop was middling.

Khandesh.—The area, about [illegible] acres, though below last year's, is about the average. The bulk of the wheat is dry crop. The chief wheat talukas, lying along the Tapti, are Shahada (56,000 acres), Nandurbar (37,000 acres,) Sindkheda (31,000 acres), Amalner (24,000 acres) and Taloda (21,000 acres). The decrease as compared with last year is due to a better season for kharif crops, under which, accordingly, a larger area was placed, as in Nasik. The crop was somewhat affected by intense cold and by prevalent westerly winds stunting the grain. The average yield is about 11 annas for both dry crop and irrigated wheat. Wheat is exported from most parts of the district. Bajri and Jowari are the chief food crops of the district. The season was on the whole a good one for them, but more or less injury to the former was caused in several talukas by rain as it lay cut in the field.

Ahmadnagar.—The area is about 224,000 acres, or less by about 24 per cent. than last year. The irrigated area is about 30,500 acres. The chief wheat talukas are Kopargaon (70,000 acres), Nevasa (31,000 acres) and Parner (24,000 acres.) There is large decrease almost everywhere owing to the more favourable season for sowing of early crops. In Kopargaon the decrease is nearly 40,000 acres. The crop was affected more or less by rust everywhere, the irrigated variety more than the dry crop. The average yield is 6½ annas for the former and 8¾ annas for the latter. The export of wheat is less than last year. Jowari and bajri are the chief staple food crops of the district. Damage, especially to bajri by heavy rains, particularly when the crop was reaped and stacked, is reported from several parts.

Poona.—The area is about 108,000 acres or about 5 per cent. than last year. The area under irrigated wheat is about 23,000 acres. The chief wheat talukas are Junnar (32,000 acres), Khed (17,000 acres), Mawal (14,000 acres), and Haveli (12,000 acres.) The crop is affected by rust in several talukas. But the injury to dry crop wheat is general, but partial only as regards the irrigated area. The average yield is 9¼ annas for dry crop wheat and 10½ annas for irrigated wheat. The export is reported to be less than last year. The heavy but untimely fall of rain at the close of the monsoon slightly damaged bajri and jowari, the two most important food crops of the district.

Satara.—The area is 70,000 acres, that is slightly less than last year. The taluka with the largest area under wheat is Khatai (12,000 acres). Irrigated wheat occupied about 23,000 cares. Rust, brought on by heavy November and December rain, is reported from several parts. Injury to dry crop wheat was greater than to the irrigated wheat. The average yield of the former is 8½ annas, that of the latter 11½ annas. The crop scarcely, on the whole, came up to the average. Other cereals which from the staple food of the country yielded a fair harvest all over the district.

Sholapur.—The area is 59,000 acres, that is nearly up to last year. The area under irrigated wheat is 35,000 acres. Day crop wheat has in greater part of the district suffered from rust, caused by untimely rain. Damage from rats is reported from Madha. The average yield is 5¼ annas for dry crop and 10 annas for irrigated wheat. Wheat is being exported to Bombay and Madras. The untimely heavy fall of rain in September and October slightly injured bajri, and jowar is middling.

Karnatak.—Dharwar.—The area is about 241,000, or about 39 per cent. above average. The chief wheat talukas are Navalgund (98,000 acres,) Gadag (47,000 acres), Dharwar (33,000 acres), Hubli (29,000 acres), and Ron (27,000 acres). Little or no area is under irrigation. The wheat grown in the district is hard red which in places is of excellent character for export. Rust is reported from several parts, and the average yield is said to be 8¼ annas only. Wheat is largely exported from the chief talukas growing it, which lie along the Southern Maharatta Railway. Jowar is the chief food crop of the east and centre, and rice of the west of the district, and the yield of the former is estimated at 10 annas, that of the latter being less.

Bijapur.—The area is 170,000 acres. The area under irrigated wheat is only about 2,000 acres. Wheat is grown all over the district, but the largest area is in Bagewadi taluka (37,000 acres). Rust, to a greater or less extent, is reported from all parts, especially in black soil and riverside villages. In parts of Sindgi, Bagewadi, and Muddebihal the crop was slightly damaged by rats. The average yield is reported to be not more than 6 annas. Wheat is being exported from the northern parts, and in Bijapur nearly the whole produce is said to have been exported. The chief food crop is jowar and it yielded on an average a 10-anna crop.

Belgaum.—The area is 100,700 acres, or nearly equal to last year's. Irrigated wheat occupied only about 3,000 acres. The chief wheat-growing talukas are Parasgad (45,000 acres), Athni (20,000 acres), and Gokak (16,000 acres). Rust, brought on by rainfall after sowing and by westerly winds, was reported to have affected the crop in several talukas. The average yield was reported to be 7½ annas. Wheat is exported from Gokak and Sampgaon. Owing to want of seasonable rain in July and August, the yield of jowar, the chief food crop of the district, was only middling.

Sind.—Shikarpur.—The area is 135,000 acres, or 20 per cent. less than last year. The area under irrigated wheat is reported to be 52,000 acres. The dry crop area includes the flooded lands. The decrease over last year was due to deficient water-supply. Severe frost and unseasonable wind reduced the yield to from 10 to 12 annas. The export trade has not commenced. Jowar and bajri are reported to have yielded above an average crop.

Upper Sind Frontier.—The area is about 35,000 acres, or 12 per cent. less than last year. The decrease is due to insufficient water-supply. In some parts there was injury from frost. The yield is, on the whole, about 12 annas.

Thar and Parkar.—The area is 14,000 acres. In spite of severe frost, the crop is reported to be promising and estimated at 12 annas.

Hyderabad.—The area is about 31,000 acres—that is, nearly up to average and to that of last year. Of this 26,000 acres are under irrigation. The crop was in parts damaged by frost. The yield is said to be 12 annas. Jowar and bajri yielded a good crop.

Karachi—The area is 39,000 acres or nearly up to both the average and to last year's figure. The crop somewhat damaged by frost, so the yield was estimated at 11 annas only.

NATIVE STATES.

Gujarat.—Baroda.—The area returned is 98,000 acres, of which about 70,000 acres are in the Kadi Mahal in North Gujarat. The irrigated area is, reported to be 63,000 acres, almost the whole of which is in Kadi. In this division rust is reported to have prevailed, but the crop is, nevertheless a good one, and the yield is estimated at 12 annas. In the Baroda and Navsari Divisions the crop is middling and is estimated at 8 to 9 annas.

Kathiawar.—The area is about 249,000 acres. Jhalavad has 74,000 acres, Halar 83,000, Gohilwar 61,000, and Sorath 29,000 acres. Nearly half of the total is under irrigation. Injury from frost is reported from parts of Jhalavad and Halar, but the yield there its nevertheless, said to be not less than 12 annas.

Kutch.—The area is about 21,000 acres, of which nearly the whole was under irrigation. The yield is reported to be 8 annas. The produce is not sufficient to meet local demand.

Other States.—The area is about 100,000 acres. Palhanpur has 37,000, Mahikantha 36,000, Rewakantha and Cambay 15,000 acres each, and Surat State 870 acres. In parts of Palhanpur there was slight injury from frost; in Mahikantha the crop was fair and the yield is from 8 to 11 annas; in Cambay 11 annas; in Rewakantha and in Surat States the crop is fair.

Deccan Satara Jagirs.—Area 18,000 and Akalkot 6,000 acres. In the States of the Satara Jagirs the dry crop wheat was injured by rust; the irrigated wheat was good. In Akalkot the crop was poor.

Southern Mahratta-Kolhapur States.—The area is about 13,000 acres, or nearly up to last year. Rust was reported from several parts. The yield was 8 to 9 annas. The produce is hardly sufficient for local consumption. The *jowar* crop is estimated at 8 annas.

Other Southern Mahratta States.—Area about 100,000 acres. Sangli has 22,000, Jamkhind 19,000, Mudhol 20,000, and Ramdurg 16,000 acres. The remainder is scattered among other minor States. Rust is reported from several parts and the yield is every where below 10 annas.

Khairpur(Sind).—The area is 36,000 acres or nearly equal to that of last year. Crop was much affected by severe frost and unseasonable wind. The yield is reported to vary from 9 to 8 annas.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SIR ROBERT PHAYRE ON MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE IN INDIA.

By last mail we have received reports of a speech made by Sir Robert Phayre at a meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of Christianity in India, in which this retired Anglo-Indian officer is stated to have given it as his opinion that the larger portion of the native press in India continues to write against Christianity and against Government On the basis of this argument Sir Robert suggested that the society should be considerably strengthened, so as to enable the members to publish pamphlets to refute the alleged seditious writings in the native papers. We humbly beg to protest against the principle on which Sir Robert Phayre has based his arguments. The native public and the native press have not the slightest objection to missionary societies publishing as many periodicals as they please, for the propagation of their faith; but to state that such periodical are necessary on account of attacks on Christianity by native paper is decidedly objectionable. This is the first time we have heard of native papers being mixed up with missionary work. If the subject is alluded [illegible] the missionaries for their disinterested labours. Sir Robert states that it is easy to obtain money in India, to support books which are intended to attack the British administration. We challenge him to quote one single instance to substantiate his statement.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

We have all along anticipated that the labours of the Civil Service Commission would end in nothing. We are now afraid that the result of the inquiry by the same Commission, on the subject of the Uncovenanted Services, will not be much more successful. The inquiry in the first instance has shown that the European and the native witnesses, naturally, have fought for their respective interests, which makes the question as difficult of solution as before. The Commissioners have themselves differed in their opinions, and we believe there is no chance of their agreeing in the case of the second inquiry. On the face of this disagreement of opinions it will be difficult for the authorities to arrive at any definite conclusion. Probably the report will be shelved, but the effect on the mind of the native public will remain. A number of European witnesses have spoken very ill of the natives. The former have not only spoken slightingly of their ability, but have cast reflections on their integrity. It now remains to be seen what importance the Commission attaches to such and other utterances. —*Bombay Samachar.*

THE LIMBIN PRINCE.

The Limbin Prince, whose capture by Mr. J. George Scott (Shway Yoe) has been recorded, is a son of the late brother of Mindoon Min—the Heir apparent, Ain-Shay-Min or War Prince as he was called. Like his royal brother he had a very numerous progeny, legitimate and illegitimate. The Limbin Prince is among the latter—his mother having been a Burmese nautch girl. The title Limbin Mintha was self-conferred. He was always known during the old King's time as Moung Myit. The Queens now in Rangoon and Tavoy laugh at the idea of his being called the Limbin Prince.

He was the pet aversion (along with Moung Mong Tin, the Hmawtone Prince or Myouk Pyoo) of Theebaw, and he took an early opportunity, when the latter came into Power, to escape into British territory, where, in obedience to Burmese wishes, our authorities hunted him, until, being hard pressed, he gave himself up to the Revd Dr. Marks whom he had known in Mandalay. Sir Charles Aitchison, Colonel Horace Browne, and Bishop Titcomb took a great fancy to the youngster. Government gave him a liberal pension at S. John's College, and then employed him as a Burmese Clerk, on good pay, in the Secretariat. At his marriage with a daughter of the Yaynatha Mintha (another refugee) in the Government Guest House, Sir Charles Aitchison, Mr. Burgess, Dr. Marks and Mr J. George Scott were present. The Chief Commissioner gave him Rs. 1000, together with other presents, and an appointment as Myooke in Tavoy, where a house and good salary were provided for him. Here he proved himself extravagant, running recklessly into debt, arrogant, resenting Eurasion clerks, entering his court with their shoes on, and tyrannical wherever he could be so. His hatred of the British Government he made no attempt to conceal. He complained bitterly to Mr. Duke, the Deputy Commissioner, of the niggardly treatment which he, a scion of the house of Alompra, received from the British He was removed to Henzada, and then he resigned. Pressed by his creditors he bolted from Tounghoo to the Shan States.

Thence he returned or was brought back, and lived for some time on the compassionate allowance of Rupees 50 which the Government granted to his wife whom he cruelly ill-used. He was thought too contemptible to be watched, and so he bolted to the Shan Chief by whom, as a royalty, he was gladly received. It certainly was a mistake that immediately on the rapture with Upper Burma some officer with tact and intelligence was not despatched to the Shan Tsawbwas to explain the intentions of the British Government. It would have saved a great deal of trouble and certainly would have prevented the reception of Master Limbin. From the Shan Hills His Royal Highness (!) wrote to Sir Charles Bernard, offering to treat with him on equal terms, if he would recognise his sovereignity. Now that he is safe in Mr. Scott's custody, it is to be hoped that Mr. Crosthwaite will deal with him according to his deserts, and put it out of his power to be any longer mischievous or troublecome.

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POONA LECTURES ON ENGLISH SOCIAL LIFE.

Every year a series of lectures is delivered in Poona under Brahman auspices, and the programme of the series which is now in progress was published by us some weeks. A correspondent of the *Poona Observer* recently attended one of these lectures, which on the present occasion was delivered by Mr. Cristnajee P. Gadgil, Sub-Judge, the subject being the "Two Civilizations Face to Face", namely, "the Occidental and the Oriental." If the correspondent, who is evidently no friend, does justice to the lecture and the speeches delivered on the occasion, some remarkable sentiments found expression. The following are extracts from the report supplied by the correspondent:—

Mr. Gadgill is a Sub-Judge, and took for his theme the "Two Civilizations Face to Face"—namely, "the Occidental and the Oriental," and, in the course of his very erudite remarks on the subject, among other things, he said: That he had read a good deal of English literature, especially literature relating to English social life; for example, among other works, he had read Max O'Rell's "John Bull and his Island," "John Bull and his Wife," "John Bull and his Son" (we hesitate to give their titles in French, as enciated to the audience by the learned lecturer, for that were a libel truly upon him): and that he had learned from these standard works, some very startling truths indeed concerning the wives and daughters and sons of Englishmen. He named what those truths were, and not satisfied, quoted yet further instances in proof thereof, giving graphic descriptions in each case—one of which only, however, we shall give here. Said he: "Some time ago, and that not very long ago either—say so late as in the 'thirties'—it was a very common practice for Englishmen publicly to auction their women in the markets and other public places in towns and cities—the very wives of their bosom not excepted." And from this the learned lecturer deduced that—"The natives of this land had nothing—obsolutely not an *iota*—to gain from either assuming in part, or following *in toto*, the much vaunted manners and customs of these Europeans." It is needless to add, we think, for those any the least acquainted with the inner life of our Aryan brother,—that in which namely he daily moves and lives and has his being,—that these his statements, and that this his peroration to a long-winded address, were received with raptures of applause. Mr. Gadgil was also good enough to volunteer the statements that—"all Histories of India written by Englishmen were biassed, prejudiced and untruthful accounts—nothing but a tissue of falsehoods, concerning the men and times and events in India;" and that Macaulay, who because he asserted, in one of his essays that well known passage commeacing, "As horns are to the bullock. . . . so is deceit to the Hindu," that therefore "Macaulay was a literary fop!" So much for our Sub-Judge, and it is presumed, a loyal subject of the British Raj.

Mr. Gadgill was followed by Mr. Jinsiwala, an M. A. of the Bombay University, and a Professor in Doctor Wilson's College in that city. He commenced by saying that he must give his support—his very strong support——to the conclusions arrived at by the learned lecturer who had preceded him; and then forthwith proceeded to give the audience other instances of English social life. And these too were many. But one will be sufficient for our purpose. Said he: He also had been reading a good deal on the subject, and from the "stock of his acquirements," he would content him self with but one other example more. And the example was this. "There was," he began "in England a College, and in that College a son. Now, this College gave vacations; and this son had a father—to whose house this son came accordingly to spend his summer vacations" (as do, doubtless, all sub-judges, judges, school-boys to the Heerabag Town-Hall in Poona). So at the end of the vacation, the father presented to the son his "bill of costs," that is to say, a bill for his board and lodging. But the son would have none of it; said he—to the father, he had not eaten so many eggs, or so many pounds of beef, or so many fowls: even the very price charged for the salt by the father, said the son, was "exorbitant." "Now," said Mr. Jinsiwala, warming up with his subject, and the audience with him, "what are we to conclude from this? Is it not, I ask, that we have nothing to learn from these English? (Applause.) And are we not very much superior to these Europeans? (Cheers.) Would any Hindu father be guilty of so mean a thing, —of such a want of parental affection?" (Hisses.) "Oh! yes, my friends," continued Mr. Jinsiwala, "be sure we are immeasurably superior to these English as far as morals and social science and religion are concerned." (Cheers.)

Mr. Jinsiwala further said that "It was his firm conviction, and he had had ample experience to authorise him in making the assertion, that missionaries, as a general rule, wilfully misrepresented and traduced the holy and ancient religion of the Hindus; and that they did this always—but wherefore? Because missionaries, as a general rule, were all of them rogues?" We [illegible] this speech to all missionaries, but to the missionaries of "Bonnie Scotland" in particular—who more than all others have been the pioneers of education in all its branches in this land of Ind.

But this is not all. Mr. Joshi, the husband of the late lamented Dr. Anundabai Joshi, in combating the proposals of Mr. Y N. Ranade, another of the speakers on the occasion, and who had suggested certain means to be adopted for creating an English public opinion on matters purely Indian—Mr Joshi, we say, said, "Why all this fuss? The surest and the speediest and the best method to secure your object is this, let us send our women to England and your object will be forthwith gained!"

But if the conclusions deduced by Messrs. Gadgill and Jinsiwala were received with "rapture" by the audience what shall we say of the conduct of "Young Poona" Mr. Joshi concluded this his oration? Truly words are wanting us to give an adequate idea to our readers of the actual ovation that he received: suffice it to say therefore that he was greeted with a "perfect frenzy of applause"—but this too after all is too tame an expression in our opinion.

We do not know what Mr. Ranade thought of this outburst on Mr. Joshi's part, but to judge from the vociferous applauses and cheering that followed this sally, it is clear that Mr. Joshi was but giving expression to the innate and pent-up feelings on the subject of "educated" India, young and old, there assembled; and it is clear also that while he was in one sense their mouthpiece, it cannot be forgot that their other and official mouthpiece is the Poona Sarvajanik Sabba, which has its head-quarters in this city of Poona.

On the other hand, let us now contrast these speeches, and this conduct, on the part of the audience with that of Rao Sahib Kanitkar, who said that—"While it was true that all Englishmen were not angels, still it couldn't be denied or gainsaid that English civilization was not by any means a thing to be thus decried, or painted in such extreme and glaring colours: for example," Mr. Kanitkar was proceeding to say—when both Mr. Kanitkar and his examples and all were drowned, as it were, in a perfect hurricane of shouts and jeers, which immediately arose to put him down. And down went Mr Kanitkar accordingly back into his seat. Poor Mr. Kanitkar!

INDIAN YARN IN CHINA.

Mr. J. Jamasjee cotton and yarnbroker, Hongkong, writes:—Since the issue of last report arrivals from India have been moderate and a good general demand has existed both for local consumption and exports, but the anxiety of some petty holders to realize has established a decline of 50 cents all round and the market closes quiet. In superior No. 20*s* a fall of 50 cents per bale may be quoted whilst medium and common continue unchanged. No. 16*s*. the demand has run upon superior threads at previous rates, but there is little doing in medium and common descriptions. No. 12*s*. cannot be easily placed even at a reduction of 50 cents on last mail's rates. No. 10*s*. have remained steady, but only favorite approved chops can be placed. Nos. 6*s*. and 8*s*. have been in very trifling request and a decline of 50 cents has been established in consequence. During the fortnight arrival 9,697 bales, sales 6278 bales and unsold stock 12,224 bales. Direct shipment for Shanghai 2274 bales and Japan 2436 bales. Latest advices from East Coast, Shanghai and Japan report a temporary cessation of business in consequence of the high prices demanded, but hopes are entertained of a speedy revival when holders are expected to make a slight concession in rates.

BENGAL.

Deaths in Calcutta.—During the week ended the 28th of May there were 170 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death rate of 204 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 210 deaths, and the death-rate was 252 per thousand. There were deaths from small pox, 17 from cholera, 52 from fevers, 14 from tetanus, and 4 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—3 Non Asiatics, 7 Mixed Races, 106 Hindus, 626, Mohamedans, and 2 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 28th of May was 170, against 210 and 155 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 9. There were 17 deaths from cholera against 28 and 21 in the two preceding weeks; the number is less than the average of the past quinquennium by 31. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 53 and 13 respectively against 72 and 19 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 20·4 per mille per annum, against 25·7, the mean of the last five years.

THE MURDER OF COLONEL FENDALL.

At Warwick on May 18th, before Mr. Justice Hawkins, Theresa Rooney and Joseph Lester, the younger, were charged with the wilful murder of Colonel George Newton Fendall on February 26 last, and Joseph Lester, the elder, and Ann Lester, the parents of the younger Lester, were charged with being accessories after the fact to the murder. Mr. Etherington Smith and Mr. Colmore, instructed by the Solicitor to the Treasury, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Young and Mr. Cartland, instructed by Mr. Hebbert, of Birminghan, for the defence. The deceased gentleman was in command of the regimental district at Shrewsbury, and on Saturday, February 26, he went to Birmingham with the intention of attending a performance of the Carl Rosa Opera Company there. Previously to leaving Shrewsbury he drew a sum of £18 from the paymaster, £15 of which he left behind him, but as far as could be ascertained he was in possession of some £6 or £7 when he went to Birmingham. He dined at the Great Western Hotel, and paid for his dinner with half a sovereign, receiving the change. He left the hotel shortly before 8 o'clock, being then perfectly sober. Nothing was known of his movements till shortly after 10, when he and the girl Rooney went together into Redpath's liquor bar in Bull-street, and were served with a glass of port each. Colonel Fendall was then still sober. He paid for the wine with another half sovereign, and as he was getting the change Rooney left the shop, she was absent for about two minutes, and then returned and joined Colonel Fendall. Almost immediately after her return, the prisoner Joseph Lester and a friend of his named Reddall entered the shop, but did not speak to her. Colonel Fendall ordered another glass of port, but did not drink it, as it was accidentally upset. Colonel Fendall and Rooney soon left, and were followed out almost immediately by Lester and Reddall. It appeared that when Rooney left Redpath's she had gone to another public house, the Dolphin, 100 yards or so away, and had there spoken to Lester, who had consequently left the Dolphin and come to Redpath's. On leaving Redpath's Colonel Fendall and Rooney were driven in a cab to Fox's wine vaults in Corporation street, a distance of some 250 yards. They both got out of the cab and went into Fox's where a pint bottle of champagne was purchased, and paid for by Colonel Fendall with another half sovereign. He was then intoxicated. They took the bottle with them and got into the cab again, and were driven to Lancaster street, where they got out and walked up Bagot-street to an entry leading to the house occupied by Rooney and the younger Lester. The cabman said that Colonel Fendall did not appear to be sober then. After some apparent hesitation, Rooney persuaded Colonel Fendall to go into the house, and no eye-witness could, of course, be called to say what took place there. A Mrs. Jones, however, who occupies the adjoining house—the intervening wall being very thin—heard first singing, then the sound of angry voices talking and the moving of furniture, and then an exclamation of "Oh, my God." After that there was silence, and then she heard footsteps going down the entry. The next thing that was known was that shortly before 11 o'clock Rooney went to the Dolphin, without her hat and shawl and with blood on her fingers, and said to Reddall, "Have you seen Joe?" Reddall replied "No; what is the matter?" and she then said "I h've pushed a man downstairs; he's very near dead; I can't make nothing on it." She wanted Reddall to go to the house with her, but he refused, and she left him. About half past 11 she hailed a cabman named Vernon in Lancaster-street, near Bagot-street and took him to her house. There Vernon found Colonel Fendall lying insensible, and bleeding from the ear. He had on neither coat nor waistcoat nor braces, and his shirt was torn and bloody. She told Vernon she did not know what was the matter with the gentleman and said to him, "Don't you say where you've brought him from; say you have found him in the Aston or the Lichfield road." She and Vernon got Colonel Fendall to the cab and took him to the General Hospital, where she repeated the story that she had picked him up in the road. She also gave a false address. After she had gone away the authorities at the hospital found Colonel Fendall's injuries to be serious, and the police took the matter up. About 4 a.m. two officers called at Rooney's house, and there found her and Lester. They told her, "A man has been taken from here this evening badly injured." She said, "No one from here. I picked up a man in the street and took him to the hospital." Vernon, the cabman, was sent for and confronted with her, and then she said, "I'll tell you the truth. He fell down the stairs." The house was searched, but had evidently been tidied up before the police came. Colonel Fendall's overcoat and braces were missing, and in the ashes under the grate was found the brass part of a pair of argosy braces such as he had been wearing. Rooney and Lester were arrested. It was subsequently ascertained that earlier in the night, about 1-30 a.m., she and Lester had gone together to the house of a friend of theirs named Hardiker at Hockley, some mile and a half away. Rooney had a dark overcoat over her head and gave it to Hardiker with two sovereigns, saying "Here, take care of this, it's Joe's [illegible]." Lester stood by and said nothing. There was nothing to show [illegible] had been between the time when he left Redpath's just after Rooney and the time when he was with her at Hardiker's, except that he had told Reddall he was going home and had gone in that direction when he left him. When arrested he said he had not come home till close on 12. Colonel Fendall died at 7 a.m. on the morning of Sunday, the 27th, having been insensible from the time he was taken into the hospital. The case against the elder prisoners, as accessories after the fact, was that they two days afterwards got from Hardiker the money and coat, and made away with them so that they could not be traced.

The Court adjourned before the case was finished. The case was resumed on May 19th. Mr. Morrison, F. R. C. S., was called, and stated that Colonel Fendall was brought to the hospital at 11-40 p.m. on the night of Saturday, February 26, and died early on the following morning, On March 1 he made a *post mortem* examination of the body. There were two bruises on the front of the head, one upon the left side of the forehead, the other, a smaller bruise, over the right eyebrow. At the back of the head was an abrasion, beneath which he subsequently discovered a fracture of the skull. The bone of the skull at this part was remarkably thin. Death was due to the fracture. Referring then to the body, he stated that there were bruises on the right collar bone near the shoulder, on the right wall of the chest, and on the left side over the ribs a bruise about the size of the palm of his hand. There were also several smaller bruises and abrasions, 23 in all, of varying sizes, principally upon the arms, and in front of the right shoulder a swelling due to the extravasation of blood. In cross-examination the witness stated that such a fracture as that which he discovered at the back of the skull would in all probability render a man helpless, but it was possible he might rally sufficiently to stagger across the room with assistance. The Judge having summed up, the jury found Rooney and the younger Lester *Guilty* of manslaughter, and Lester's parents of being accessories after the fact. The learned Judge expressed great dissatisfaction at the verdict. Sentence was deferred.

THE GROWTH OF AMERICAN CITIES.

Chicago is this year celebrating the Jubilee of its incorporation. Its population in 1837 was 4,179; in 1887 it is estimated at nearly 900,000. The report of the British Consul there, Mr. Hayes Sadler, states that new buildings to the number of 3,369, with every modern improvement, were erected last year, at a cost of more than £5,000,000, and with a frontage of 21 miles in length. Handsome mansions and pretty villa residences continue to be built in the suburbs, while magnificent blocks of buildings have been erected within the city itself. Rents, however, show no sign of falling, and wages are very high. It follows that the cost of living in the great north-western capital is by no means light. But great as has been the progress of Chicago, it has been far outstripped by St. Paul, the capital of Minnesota. This entirely new city has now a population of about 150,000 which has grown during the last six years at the unheard of rate of 300 per cent. per annum. St. Paul and Minneapolis, which constitute in effect one city, are the centre of 17 trunk lines of railway, radiating to every point of the compass. It is no longer a question, says the report, how St. Paul may secure new lines, but a question on the part of all the great roads out of Chicago east and south how they may best and most cheaply get to St. Paul.

A SHIP WITH A REMARKABLE HISTORY.

The Japanese steamer Fukusawamaru, which arrived at Hiago the other day and is still in port, has a somewhat remarkable history. While engaged in the cattle trade she was sunk in the Thames, where she lay for about two years. After being raised she hoisted the Russian flag, receiving the name of Grand Duke Constantine. Her change of flag did not change her ill-luck, for she was continually in trouble, repairs being necessary at every port at which she touched, until she was finally seized for debt by the Shanghai Dock Company. She then ran successfully for some time on the coasts of China and Japan under the British flag, until she got on the rocks outside Hakodate and became a total wreck. She was purchased at auction by some Japanese, who succeeded in raising her and is now running on the coast again under the Japanese flag. It is to be hoped that her present owners will have more success with her than their predecessors.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8.

WHILE French Rentes in Paris were unaltered yesterday at 109, a very marked decline is reported by Reuter in English Securities, Consols having declined ¼ to 101⅞, the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan ½ to 102¾, and Rupee Paper comes ¼ down in 4, and ⅛ in 4½ per cent.

In General Produce the changes reported are insignificant. Linseed is partially 6d. dearer; Coffee unchanged at 105s. per cwt. At the Colonial Wool Sales, which opened in London yesterday with a fair competition, a decline of ½d. to 1d. per lb. is advised.

The upward movement in Cotton appears to have met with a check for the time being, the closing tone in Liverpool yesterday being reported quiet and the sales only 10,000, comprising 2,000 Surats. In spot prices the only movement is an advance of 1-16d. in Fine Broach, between which and Mid-Uplands there is at present the comparatively full margin of ⅜d. per lb. Arrivals, however, show a decline of 3-64d. in the near and 1-32d. to 1-64d. in the more distant positions. In New York yesterday, while August deliveries were 4 points lower, October were 2 points higher.

A decidedly weaker feeling has been apparent in the staple here to-day, and sellers have been more anxious to do business. Exporters however meet with very little enquiry from the other side, spinners apparently being indisposed to accept 6d. per lb. for Americans as a safe level to buy at. The mills here, however, continue steadily covering their requirements, and rightly so we think, whatever the course of the Liverpool market may be, as the unsold supply of high class Cotton in Bombay and districts is by no means large. The purchases reported are about 2,000 bales, comprising 500 bales Julgaum at Rs. 180 to Rs. 185; 300 bales Kirklee at Rs. 212; 400 bales Khamgaum at Rs. 204; 100 bales Sheagaum at Rs. 191; and 200 bales Coompta at Rs. 165 per candy. The official quotations are as follows:—

	Fine	F. G.	Good	F. G. F.	Dely.
Bengals	160	144	141	135	June 15
Amraoti	...	...	190	...	all noml
Bilattee	...	190	...	...	
Karanja	...	..	204	196	
Akola	...	207	200	192	
Sheagaum	...	...	200	...	
Khamgaum	...	209	203	...	
		noml.			
Julgaum	...	194	189	182	
Khandesh (generally)	...	...	189	...	
Bhownugger	...	205	196	187	
Dhollera } up c. Wudhwan } pressed	...	205	196	187	
Do. B'bay pressed	...	200	190	178	
Sawgd. Dharwar	...	...	204	...	
Westerns	...	...	190-1	...	

WHEAT has again been a very unsatisfactory market. Shippers are extremely quiet in their inquiries, and express themselves as quite out of the market at current prices, but dealers continue to pay previous quotations all the same, and are utterly indifferent about selling forward. The sudden drop in supplies is noteworthy, the receipts yesterday having been less than half of the daily average of the past month.

SEEDS are all firm at previous rates, but transactions like the supplies are small.

The arrivals of Produce into Bombay yesterday were:—

Cotton	5,511	bales.
Wheat	42,838	cwt.
Linseed	4,507	„
Rapeseed	9,206	„
Gingelly	1,310	„

FREIGHTS keep wonderfully steady, the light prospective supply of tonnage being sufficient to counterbalance the anticipated falling off in exports. A steamer is reported to have been fixed to-day for June loading, U. K. or Continent, at £1-5, which is the well-maintained current figure, and business is being done for July at £1-2-6.

IMPORTS.—Piece-Goods business is practically at a standstill. There is almost no enquiry here for future shipment, and if there were Manchester quotations would be quite prohibitive, showing as they do an adverse margin of 3d. to 4d. per piece on standard qualities of Grey Shirtings. Metals are firm and generally tending dearer.

EXCHANGE has shown a quieter tendency to-day, very little business has been done, and ready rates are 1-32d. lower. This is different to the ordinary rule on Wednesdays, when the indisposition to anticipate the biddings for Council drafts generally leads to a cessation [illegible] on the part of the Banks and consequent firmness. The indications however are not in favour of any marked manifestation of strength at this moment, and with Silver 1-16d. lower, at 43⅝d. per oz., it is not unreasonable to count on a less active demand for Government Transfers than has been apparent of late. Closing quotations for next mail are:—

Bank Bills on demand ...	1s. 4 13-16d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 4 25-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 27-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 31-32d.
Francs 3 months' sight ...	1·79

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weaker both here and in Calcutta. Fours ready have receded to Rs. 97 9-16, and for delivery at the end of the month business is said to have been done at Rs. 97 7-16. Fours-and-a-half are down to Rs. 102.

SHARES exhibit no new feature of any importance. Spinning Mills are quiet and mostly unchanged, Press Companies steady. Bombay-Burma Trading are quoted at Rs. 2,675, first issue.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	771½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	86
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	100	all	17½ do.	£52
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 250		5 pct	105xd.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	440
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	98
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	340
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	655
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	570xd
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	310
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	835
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld	2,750	200	200	—	155
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs. 25	800
New issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 125	200
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	665
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	585
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	780
Dhun Mills	1,00	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	955
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,50	500	500	Rs. 2	660
Framji Petit Mfg. Co	1,25	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	600
Gordon Mills	2,00	500	500	...	157
Hindustan Mills	1,03	1,000	1,000	830	750
Hinganghat Mill Co. Ld	70	5	all	87½ p.s	720
Hydrabad Spinning Co	70	1,0	50	Rs. 30	830
Impl. Cotton Mills Co	40	50	1,000	Rs. 25	480
Indian Manfg Co. Ld	56	1,000	50	Rs. 8	1 320
James Greaves Mills	10	50	1,00	Rs. 25	585
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,34	5	5	..14-5-7	410
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,30	1,00	50	Rs. 55	1045
Khandeish	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	835
Khatao Mackunjee	1,00	1,000	1,00	Rs. 3	760
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,50	1,00	10	Rs. 5	135
Madras United	500	1 0 0	1,	Rs. 140	2,660
Mahalukshmi	650	1 00	1,00	..	525
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1 00	1,00	Rs. 75	1,175
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	2	Rs. 8	1755
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,00	Rs. 70	1,380
Mahaboobshai Mills, Gulburga	2,400	500	...	9 p.c.	765
National Spinning	60	1,00	1,00	—	425
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co, Ld.	,00	1,00	100	...	55
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		205
New Great Eastern	1 500	1,000	1,00	Rs. 35	785
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 25	515
People of India S. & W Company	..	25	250	Rs. 6½	130
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	00	500	500	..	72
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,000	Rs. 80	840
Ripon	641	1,00	,00	Rs. 50	7 0
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,50	1,0	00	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	351
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,00	Rs. 55	1,12 xd
Soonderdas	650	1,00	1,00	..	625
Southern India	1,000	500	50	Rs. 15	275xd.
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25	..	230
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	000	1,00	Rs. 0	620
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co			1,000	Rs. 40	780

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. ..4	1,075
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	800
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	230
Bellary	820	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Brant's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.		200	200	Rs. 16	120
Bombay Cotton Press	100	125	125	Rs. 14	112½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	550
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,350
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,750
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	605
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	400	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	380
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	235
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125		97½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	427½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	565
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125		110
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 3	385
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	495
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	2	550
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	612½

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,025
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,	1,000	Rs. 100	1,675

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£116
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	—	—	£161

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.	170 130
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld	4,000	100	100	6 p.c	155
Sapty Co., Ld.	825	200	165	nil.	85
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	Rs. 20	12
Do. New issue	500		37	10 2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.c	100nl.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	11 p.c	475
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	230
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	108
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2675
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	665
Bombay Municipal Bonds				3½	10¼
Cash Bazaar	1,570	100	100	..	14 Nl.
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	70
Joyer & Co., Ld.	500	1 0	40	...	45
Indian Guaranto Suretyship Association	5,00	100	10	Rs. 15	10½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	Rs. 4	10½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	256	250	...	250
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	334
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	102
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	5	Rs. 5	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	2	20	8 p. s.	22xd
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	45
Port Canning Co.	6,000	00	1,000	Rs. 1	320
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	10		80
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	27		7½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500		1,225
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs 15	185
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	100	nil.	65
M. M. Mody & Co	000	00	200	11 p.c.	175

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Alice D Cooper, 1,844 tons, was cleared out yesterday, to sail under Captain J W Saunders, for Hongkong in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Colaba, 1,071 tons, Captain G C Stebbing, brought to Bombay, yesterday morning, a cargo of timber from Moulmein (May 21).

THE steamer Cuba, Captain C W Hoseason, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Liverpool via Port Said and Karachi, laden with a general cargo and with Mrs Turner and two daughters and two first class and three deck passengers, on board.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Orion, 1,833 tons, Captain P Mationze, which arrived in Bombay yesterday, has brought a general cargo and the following passengers from Trieste (May 18):—Lt Lloyd, Lt Broome, Capt Leadon, and Mr Well.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Deccan 2,022 tons, Captain W Case, brought [illegible] Bombay yesterday, the [illegible] Australian mails from Shanghai (May 14) and Colombo. The following is the list of passengers:—Dr Deane, Mr C B Koer Mr S R Ching, and Mr Tom To Tut, from Hongkong; Mr and Mrs Marsland and one child, Mr J Jackson, Rev J Meere Hamilton, Mr W H Starling, Dr H Hojel, Hon Justice Jardine, Mrs S R Desai and Mr G Wallji, from Colombo; and Mr A Champeon, from Madras.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

8TH JUNE, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Kirby Hall.	1759	Pearse	A	E. Bates & Co.
„ Architect	1235	T. A. Chandler.	B	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Zambesi	1540	Preston	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Malwa	1759	Atkinson	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Europa	1492	R. Jones	E	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Govino	1454	Bratherton	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Ardbeg	1467	Greenfield	E F	....
„ Lepanto	1871	J. M. Irvin	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Bisagno	1498	A. Pizzerello	H J	F. Bozzoni.
„ Maude	1127	J. C. Claxton	K	Beyts Craig & Co.
„ C. of Venice	2200	H. Y. Moffat	L	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
„ Wave	...	F. M. McCulloch	M	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Kt. of St. Patrick	1498	R. H. Jones	N	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Gordonia	1565	G. Cook	O	McCulloch & Co.
„ Dunbar	1172	T. Wizzel	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ M. Tower	1863	S. Tiddy	Q	Beyts Craig & Co.
„ Cleveland	1411	J. Jacob	Ibis	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Bellana	1770	Blacklock	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
8	Cuba (s)	Hoseason	Liverpool, May 2.
	Deccan (s)	Case	Shanghai, May 14.
	Colaba (s)	Stebbing	Moulmein, May 21.
	Orion (s)	Mationzi	Trieste, May 18.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
8	Alice D. Cooper	Saunders	Hongkong.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—
Steamer Wave, for Naples and Genoa.
„ Manitoba, for Antwerp.
„ Knight Errant, for Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
3	Tibre s	Trocine	Colombo, May 27.
	Loch Katrine	Hunter	Melbourne, April 23.
4	Arcot s	Parsonage	Singapore, May 20.
	Euphrates s	Brown	Rangoon, May 28
	Poseidon	Klaanfott	Cardiff, Feb. 16.

DEPARTURES.

June 3.—Steamers Nowshera, Coconada, Buccephalus Duke of Sutherland and Maharani. Barque Sir Kilda.
June 4.—Steamer Wordsworth. Ship Aristomene. Barque St. Marnock.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JUNE 5.

Pottinger, Col, Bo R A, off leave.

JUNE 7.

Mereweather, Col, Bo R E, from leave, from Mahableshwar.

JUNE 8.

Pringle, Capt, Bo, 2nd Bo Lancers, on leave, from Rajkote.

Acton, Capt, Bl, Connaught Rangers, from leave, from England.

Broome, Lt Bl, 13th B L, from leave, from England.

Lloyd, Lt, Bl, 2nd Lincoln Regt, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 8.

Batten, Lt., Mad, 1st Middx Regt, on duty, to Bangalore.

Bell, Lt, Mad, Dorset Regt, on duty, to Secunderabad.

Riddell, Brigade Surgn, Mad I M D, on duty, to Madras.

Beaufort, Capt, Bl R A, on duty, to Jhansee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, June 9th, 1887.

1. Vol. N. Nadel, A Company, is granted 6 months' leave of absence from the 8th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART.
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes.
May be had from
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
London, Calcutta and Bombay.
Our pamphlet: "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 4½ annas.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.
Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at [illegible] London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.
THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.
Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.
Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

PATON—May 22, at Dulcherra, Cachar, the wife of J Paton, of a son.

PUGHE—May 30, at Chupra, Sarun, the wife of Robertson F H Pughe, Bengal Police, of a son.

DEATH.

HEINIG—May 31, at "Stoneleigh," Mussoorie, of croup, William Frank, the dearly beloved child of J C Heinig, P W D, N-W P., aged 1 year, 5 months and 21 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1887.

THE resolution lately adopted by the Town Council on the motion of Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker, calling upon the Municipal Commissioner for a quarterly return of Municipal accounts, is one of much public importance, as the weekly accounts now published by the Town Council afford very meagre information on Municipal affairs, and the annual reports are published much too late to be of anything but historical value. The information the Municipal Commissioner has been asked to give in the future quarterly returns is as follows:—(1) The gross income and expenditure of the Municipality under the chief heads during each quarter of the current year, as compared with items for the corresponding quarter of the previous year. (2) The various grants sanctioned during the quarter by the Corporation, out of the surplus cash balance, over and above those passed in the regular Budget Estimate for the current year, and the nature and urgency of the grants. (3) The amount of the surplus cash balance at the end of each quarter. Very much more than this is, however, required to make the accounts at all satisfactory and intelligible to the general reader or the student of Municipal Finance. To publish or even prepare weekly Municipal accounts is a great waste of power, and these might well be abandoned in favour of a well-considered system of monthly accounts, which would meet the requirements of the Town Council. Weekly accounts must necessarily be very meagre, and in the proposed monthly accounts we should require a much better and more elaborate classification of Revenue and Expenditure than that now adopted for the weekly accounts.

We have now before us the "Account of the Bombay Municipality for the week ending 21st May 1887." It has columns for (1) Budget Estimate. (2) Past weeks. (3) Present week. (4) Total. It is thus an account not only for the week ending 21st May 1887, but also for the official year 1887-88, from 1st April up to that date. It would appear that the Budget Estimate provides for a revenue of Rs. 44,57,050, and also for an expenditure of exactly the same amount. No opening or closing balance is provided for, so that apparently the Municipality is content with a sort of hand-to-mouth existence. The Budget Estimate we have noticed is apparently merely a "Revenue Budget"; it provides, as we have already stated, for a revenue exactly equalling the Estimated Expenditure, but makes no provision for "Capital" transactions or for "Suspense, Advance and Debt Accounts." The estimates of "Rates" is given in a lump sum of Rs. 20,79,500, without any details, e. g., "Consolidated Rate," "Water Rate," &c., but the less important revenue of "Duties" has details, such as "Town," "Tobacco," and "Liquor Licenses," and the classification of revenue might well be improved in these and some other respects. The estimates of "Disbursements" too are far from clear, and leave much to be desired as to arrangement and terminology. "Superintendence, Rs. 1,71,383," gives no very definite idea as to how the money is to be spent. Possibly it means "Municipal Administration and Control." "General Police (including Police Hospital), Rs. 2,61,352," would lead one to suppose that the Police and Police Hospital are still Municipal institutions. But such is not the case; the charge represents "Municipal contribution to the Bombay City Police." "Health Department, Rs. 11,04,621" is an extremely meagre entry, and requires considerable elaboration. Under Public Works we have some useful details, such as "Establishment," "Lighting," "Watering," "Repairs of Roads" &c. "Water Works," as an item of Public Works, is certainly not too clear, and the figures shown against it render it very mixed. The Budget grant is Rs. 96,040, which we presume represents the cost of maintaining the works and distributing the water, but the expenditure against it in the month and 21 days is no less than Rs. 3,75,214, and there is a footnote against this to show that the charge includes Rs. 3,62,698 on account of capital expenditure on the Tansa Water Works Loan, Tulsi and Bhandarwada Works, and Tulsi and Vehar Water Works Extension; in other words, there is a serious mixing up of "Revenue" and "Capital" expenditure. The next heading "New Works and Reserve Funds, exclusive of Jubilee," is a delightfully vague one, and we shall not stop to enquire into its meaning. "Miscellaneous (including contributions to Hospitals, &c.") absorbs Rs. 1,00,408 of the Municipal revenues. "Medical Expenditure" ought certainly to be separate, and the heading "Miscellaneous" should, if possible, be avoided as very meaningless and unsatisfactory. "Education (including Veterinary College and contribution,") an intelligible heading, call for no remarks, and the only remaining head of the Estimates which remains to be noticed is "Debt, Rs. 13,59,609." This presumably represents (1) Interest on Debt and (2) Debt paid off, and if this so, the two items should certainly be separately shown. The term "Debt" is much too vague a one to use in explanation of the expenditure of upwards of 13½ lakhs of rupees. There is a good deal of vagueness in the "Capital" accounts. For instance, although extensive drainage works and the construction of the Tansa Lake are well known to be in progress, no estimate [illegible] "Debt" of the charge expected to be incurred for them, and there are no transactions at all up to the 21st May. On the expenditure side we have two entries, (1) New Drainage Works Loan Account, and (2) Surface Drainage, Roads and other Sanitary Improvements Loan Account. There is no "Estimate" on either account, but about Rs. 30,000 have been spent. Expenditure on the Tansa Lake, &c., is not estimated for, and as we have already shown, has been mixed up with "Revenue" items. We now come to what we may term "Advance and Suspense Accounts." The first of these in the order of its importance is termed "New Bank of Bombay Loan and other Deposit Accounts." This is vague and out of date. The "old" Bank of Bombay is long since dead and buried, and to call the present Bank of Bombay new in the third decade of its existence is a practice that may be abandoned. The term "Loan and other Deposit Accounts" seems to imply a confusion of ideas between lending and borrowing. However, on this account, whatever it is, the Municipality managed to spend Rs. 1,65,500 and to receive Rs. 14,600, although there is no estimate on either side of the account. Further on comes "Nesbit Road Bridge Account." No estimate! No expenditure! And yet everyone knows that the work is proceeding. The "Municipal Building Account" shows neither estimate nor expenditure. The scheme we know has never yet moved beyond the discussion stage, and apparently the Municipal authorities think it will continue there until next March, as they provide for no expenditure in 1887-88. The accounts we have thus described certainly require considerable reform in the direction of consistency, lucidity, and orderly arrangement.

With monthly accounts properly made out, the Town Council, the Municipal Corporation and those interested in Municipal affairs would not have to complain of want of information as to the general position of the Municipality. The long and tedious wrangles at the Municipal meetings anent the "Surplus Cash Balance" and borrowings therefrom would become unnecessary and we should know pretty well how we stood. If the revenue collections exceeded the figures of the previous year, or were falling off, a scientifically arranged monthly statement would show it at a glance, and we could tell every month how the balance of each account stood. If, for example, the expenditure on Capital works, such as the Tansa Lake, was at any time in advance of the loan money borrowed, the balance would be a "Debtor" one. There would be no occasion to debit Rs. 3,75,000, or any other amount, to a wrong account simply because the surplus cash Balance held on other accounts had been temporarily used. The Municipality, when sanctioning expenditure, would merely have to decide whether the charge was to be met from the current revenue or from capital borrowed, and the charge would be entered accordingly, quite irrespective of resource questions, which could be discussed from time to time as a separate question. The public who pay Municipal taxes have certainly a right to know more of their own affairs than they can glean from the accounts now published.

* * *

A CALCUTTA paper points out, for the benefit of one of its correspondents, a remedy against a grievance which has more than once been brought into hearing in Bombay. The Brahmini bull is a member of the community whom, for our neighbours' sake and for our own, we treat with wholesome respect, but he is sometimes in the narrow and crowded streets of the native town a serious if a sacred nuisance. But those who are more impressed with the inconvenience of his presence than with his sanctity may be glad to learn that he is not to be accepted as an absolutely necessary evil. He has been in the law courts, and his status has there suffered irretrievable injury. A recent number of the Indian Law Reports records a case in which the right of sacred bulls to wander at will through the land and to escape appropriation is once for all repudiated. Somebody in the North-West Provinces, having lost a brother, branded a bull and cast it adrift, as an act of charity to the soul of the dead man. But after the bull had had a year and a half's enjoyment of liberty somebody captured it and sold it. The matter was brought before the local magistrate, who convicted the man in possession of having received stolen property. The question of law that arose in the case was whether the owner of a bull, in turning it out upon the world on a mission of pious expiation, relinquished his property in it. The magistrate held that he did not, and so did the sessions judge at Meerut, before whom the case went on appeal. But the High Court at Allahabad took a different view of the matter, Mr. Justice Straight, after looking up the authorities, coming to the conclusion that the act of piety was also an act of renunciation, and that whoever turned a Brahmini bull on the road with a religious object, thereby abandoned his proprietary right in the animal. People who complain of the fashion in which sacred bulls sometimes use their liberty will at once understand the practical significance of this decision, and will see that there is a more effectual way of freeing themselves from the inconvenience than writing to the newspapers, potent remedy though that may be for many of the ills of life.

* * *

THE House of Commons has gone back to Westminster after the Whitsuntide recess apparently with a resolution on both sides that the melancholy farce of the past few months shall not be continued. Mr. Smith's intimation that if greater progress is not made with the Crimes Bill the Government will have to consider whether measures shall not be taken for accelerating it was probably given in his blandest way, for it seems to have brought round the Opposition to a recognition of the fact that the mere piling up of amendments page on page is not the best way of doing battle with the Government. Sir William Harcourt's and Mr. Parnell's declaration in favour of discussing only such amendments as are essential to the measure has put the controversy upon something like a Parliamentary basis, and is in every way to be commended. The first result of it was that the 3rd clause was agreed to without any amendments. There was not much, indeed, in the clause to provoke controversy unless there had been a determination to spend time over it. Its object is to enable the Attorney-General or a defendant to procure from the High Court an order for a special jury when the trial is in a proclaimed district, and it is virtually a non-contentious clause. The next clause is the change of venue clause, and whether or not the Government strike out the provision for the transfer of trials to London, it must necessarily, in spite of Sir William Harcourt's and Mr. Parnell's undertaking, provoke a tolerably—or perhaps an intolerably—long discussion.

* * *

THERE is as much virtue in a "yet" as in an "if." Sir John Gorst, evidently questioned as to the accuracy of our telegram from Killa Abdulla announcing the occupation of Chaman by a detachment of Bombay sepoys, stated in the House of Commons on Tuesday night that no scheme had yet been adopted for the extension of the frontier railway over the Khwaja Amran. [illegible] the safer for being in clear consistency with the information which we published last week with every assurance of its veracity. The survey is still going on—for the Bombay sepoys were only moved forward to Chaman to cover the operations of a surveying party—and as surveys are usually preliminaries to the adoption of a scheme no one was obliged to infer from our telegram that the actual course of the railway towards Candahar had been determined upon. But the significance of the movement is well understood, and it will not be obscured by Sir John Gorst's statement.

* * *

IT is a far cry to Loch Awe, but the following extract from a letter which we receive from a correspondent whose eminent position in political life in England gives him a certain breadth of view, may be of use to Indian politicians who flatter themselves that the political and other reform which they have at heart have much chance of attention at Westminster under present circumstances. "The public mind here," writes our correspondent, "is entirely absorbed by the Irish question. I have never in my life known political feeling run so high as it does now, and no people are more bitter than the so-called 'Liberal Unionists,' especially those of Mr. Chamberlain's section. This probably arises from a growing conviction on their part that they have irretrievably damaged their political position. In this state of things, I need not tell you that India is totally forgotten, and that it is absolutely hopeless to get public attention for any Indian question. It is desirable that this should be understood by Indian reformers, so that they may not damage the questions in which they are interested by pressing them at so unpropitious a time as this."

* * *

WITH respect to the tension in Europe which endangers peace, a correspondent who is qualified to arrive at a sound opinion on this matter says in a letter which we received by the last mail:—"There is still a widespread apprehension and many rumours of Continental war, and many persons think that it is inevitable ere long. Nevertheless there are reasons which make me inclined to believe in the maintenance of peace in spite of the trying strain of the existing situation."

COLLISION IN THE RED SEA.

A SERIOUS collision has occurred in the Red Sea, between the wooden ship Valiant of Calcutta, and the iron barque Glenroy of Calcutta. The Valiant was bound from Calcutta to Hodeida and Jeddah, and had discharged cargo at Aden. She had on board at the time of collision about 20,000 bags of rice. It is not stated where the Glenroy was from, or where she was bound to: but the rumour is that she was sunk. The Valiant returned to Aden in a badly damaged state. The Valiant was built in 1874 and her registered tonnage is 1,582 tons. The Glenroy was built in 1854, and her registered tonnage was 1,138 tons. Both vessels belonged to Calcutta, and had native crews.

THE BHANDARWADA RESERVOIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bhandarwada Reservoir has of late become a favourite place of resort with many European and native ladies and gentlemen living in the locality. But they suffer great discomfort owing to the want of a few seats, rest being very much needed after the steep ascent. May I therefore suggest, through the medium of your widely circulated paper, to the authorities, Municipal or other, to provide a few seats there, particularly on the top of the hill. This would indeed be a great boon to those who frequent this place. I may add that I have often heard several ladies complain about this want of seats.—Yours, &c.,

Mazagon, June 8. SOLIS.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN THE KONKAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As some attention has been drawn (by their quotation by H. E. the Governor) to my opinions on the temperance question in the Konkan, I write to remind your readers that the passage quoted was not written by me as an official, but as a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, about two years ago.

At the time I wrote it I was not in any way connected with the Excise Department, and was free to write what I thought; and (as regards the present "temperance movement" in the Konkan) the evidence contained in that letter is evidence given *ante litem motam*.

Some readers may remember my observing in the same letter that "temperance movements," already at the period of writing, showed more cohesion and duration than those of my earlier years in this province, a remark which the present movement has made good.

I regret that my present duties prevent me from discussing the matter further.—Yours, &c.,

J. W. SINCLAIR,
Acting Collector, Kolaba.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think that every man, official or citizen, who has read the recent correspondence on Forests in your columns, must regret the tone that it has assumed, especially in a letter signed "The Policeman in the Farce" appearing in your issue of the 7th.

The Forest policy of any Government can never with profit be treated as one chiefly concerning the relative positions of two classes of public servants, but must be dealt with as a matter concerning the welfare of their masters, the public. It is true that this fact is somewhat obscured by the conditions under which India is governed; but I do not think that it has been lost sight of in the proceedings of Government or of the Forest Commission.

As was justly pointed out by your temperate and well-informed correspondent "Ramrod," the Forest Officers are not legally "assistants of the Collectors" under the Indian Forest Act of 1878; nor am I aware of any proceeding of the Government of Bombay in which they are so called in set terms, though that was actually their legal position when the orders defining their relations were embodied in Government Resolution No. 3756 of 6th August 1870, which is still the governing resolution on that subject—(*vide* Nairne's Revenue Handbook, Ed. 1884, p. 240). I am aware, however, that such a phrase has been used by the Government of Madras ever since 1878. Similarly, previous to the passing of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, a Superintendent of Revenue Survey could only act as the Collector's Assistant, and was always regularly gazetted to that office; but, as his Excellency in Council observed in the Resolution quoted, "much must necessarily be left to the good sense of the officers concerned," which has generally been found sufficient for the purpose, at least in my experience, who have filled both offices. The practice and procedure in all matters dealt with by the Collectors and Superintendents of Revenue Survey is the same to-day as when the latter were gazetted Assistant Collectors; and differs very little from that relating to the duties of the Executive Engineers, who never were the Collector's Assistants, and of the Superintendents of Police, who by law are subordinate to the District Magistrates (the same persons, be it known to the uninitiated, as the Collector). I do not see why the labours of the Forest Commission should be treated as ridiculous or futile. It is perfectly true, as stated by "Ramrod," that the general forest policy of Government had already been indicated before that Commission was formed, and that its members were made aware of the same. It is usually considered to be the province of Governments to form and define their own principles, and to such bodies as the Forest Commission they only look for information and opinion on details.

Nor is it either correct, in fact, nor polite, to speak of the two Forest Officers who sat on the Commission as mere men of straw. One has since retired from the Department to the great regret, [illegible] who had served with or under him (I have had both these honours myself), and was followed by the affection and sympathy, not only of his comrades and subordinates but of the people of his charge. The other is an old and tried servant of Government, of whom every man who knows him knows that he has the courage of his opinions, and has well earned his right to it. Had there been any wish to appoint a "dummy member" on the Commission (a gratuitously offensive supposition), no Government would have chosen him, of all men, to fill that dishonourable position.

Everybody who chose to say anything before the Commission, or to write to it, was allowed to do so. The immediate result was the evaporation of many absurd claims and charges laid against the Forest Department, and many of us hoped that the time of "wild and whirling words" on this subject had passed over.

They have, however, begun again to fill the air, or at least a part of your space; and though a review of the Forest Commission's report by an independent writer (say, Professor Wordsworth), would be certainly interesting, and probably valuable, I think that little is to be gained by a return to the old generalities which have formerly made Forest correspondence so unprofitable, and the personalities which have sometimes made it very unpleasant.—Yours, &c.,

KESWAL.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to suggest, through the medium of your paper, to Sir Charles Turner, the president of the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission, now engaged in making inquiries into the several branches of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, to draw up questions as was lately done by the Commission itself, while making inquiries into the question of admitting natives into the Covenanted Civil Service, and to publish them for general information? This will facilitate the work of the Committee, and will also enable the intending witnesses to prepare themselves for examination.—Yours, &c.,

Tanna, June 8. P. R. DESAI.

MEMORIALS AND PUBLIC OPINION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You and some of your readers seem to be much offended at the unceremonious treatment of a now notorious memorial; and you complain of the very different treatment accorded by Government to other memorials from persons who had not, you think, such strong claims to considerate treatment. It seems to be a great grievance with you that H. E. the Governor in Council has shown himself to be so intolerant or so indifferent to what you are pleased to call public opinion.

It seems to me that a Government which is not able to discriminate between one kind of agitation and another, is quite unfit to be a Government at all. And although I think that the tone of the reply to the memorialists was unnecessarily harsh, I also think that the Government was quite right in treating the memorial with the contempt which on its own merits it deserved. A more notorious exhibition of local and class prejudice has probably never been in Bombay in connection with any public appointment; and how any Government worthy of the name could allow itself to be lectured and dictated to by any body of citizens, however distinguished, I cannot understand.

The advocacy of Mr. Webb's personal claims after he had been publicly superseded, was, as a matter of tactics, a flagrant error, and one that put the memorialists entirely out of Court. The memorialists must have known that in advocating Mr. Webb's personal claims they were riding for a fall, and if the fall was rather rougher than they expected, they have no one but themselves to blame.—Yours, &c.,

TENAX.

[⁂ If there is "local prejudice" in conducting a local movement in regard to a local appointment with a jealous care for local interests, then our correspondent is right in thus speaking of the memorial. But how otherwise, considering the subject-matter of the memorial, could the movement have been conducted? And as to the "class prejudice" which, with more courage even than the Government, he finds at the bottom of the movement, what particular class does he find predominating amongst the 2,290 who signed the memorial? "Class prejudice" we should rather expect to find amongst the apologists for an appointment that was made with the object of accelerating promotion amongst a particular class, that is the Covenanted Civilians.—ED. B. G.]

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRONTIER RAILWAY.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir John Gorst, Under-Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said that no scheme had yet been adopted for the extension of the Frontier Railway over the Amram Ridge by the Khojak Pass or any other route.

PROGRESS OF THE CRIMES BILL.

The debate on the Irish Crimes Bill has been resumed, and Mr. W. H. Smith stated that possibly it might be necessary to propose measures in order to accelerate the despatch of business, but added that he hoped such action would not be required.

Sir Vernon Harcourt suggested that only amendments seriously affecting the Bill should be discussed, and this proposal was supported by Mr. Parnell.

The 3rd Clause of the Bill has been adopted without any amendments.

MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone has returned to London after delivering speeches at Cardiff and several other places *en route*.

THE EVICTIONS AT BODYKE.

Evictions of tenants at Bodyke still continue: in some places vitriol and boiling water has been thrown over the bailiffs engaged in carrying out the evictions.

Mr. Michael Davitt has made an incendiary speech.

THE CEYLON CONSTITUTION.

Sir Henry Holland, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has informed Sir Roper Lethbridge that he is not able to give his assent to a reform of the constitution of Ceylon.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ON A EUROPEAN OFFICER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 8.

A General Court-Martial assembled this morning at 10 o'clock, at the Officers' Mess, 3rd Regiment, B. L. I., under the presidency of Colonel E. R. Coker, District Staff Officer, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, to try Lieutenant Henry Edward Cotton Way, Bombay Staff, Corps attached to th 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, on a charge of behaving in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the characte of an officer and gentleman, in that he, at Surat, on the 1st and 30th days of April 1886, drew pay bills for Rs. 25 and 50, respectively, being amounts due as Staff allowance to the Staff Officer of that station for the months of February, March, and April, 1886, which he handed over to Judah Reuben for realization in lieu of wages for and in consideration of his services as clerk to the Station Staff Office, which bills were dishonoured on presentation in consequence of his having subsequently left Bombay on or about the 14th May 1886, and drawn the same allowances direct from the Presidency Paymaster there, and fraudulently misapplied them to his own use, well knowing that the money so obtained had been assigned, and was due to the said Judah Reuben.

[illegible], 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, was Orderly Officer.

Messrs Sydenham Smith and Merwanjee were present in the character of prisoner's legal advisers.

After the usual procedure, the prisoner was brought before the Court and pleaded not guilty. The prosecutor delivered a short address, setting forth the points to be proved by the different witnesses, and then proceeded to call evidence.

The first witness for the prosecution, Judah Reuben, being duly sworn, said: I am Staff Office writer at Surat. I held that position when Lieut. Way was Commandant and Staff Officer at that station. I received a Staff pay of Rs. 25. Rs. 30 was specially granted to the Staff Officer for details. The pay abstract for February, 1886, was signed by Lieut. Way, on the 1st April. Those for March and April when going away I recognise these pay abstracts as the same as those alluded to, namely, for February, March and April 1886. These were made payable to Ezra Reuben, my younger brother, at school in Bombay, whose expenses being considerable, therefore I pay for his education. These abstracts given me by Lieut. Way represent my pay as Staff writer for those months. Sometimes the pay bills are signed monthly, sometimes after two months. I sent these to Bombay rather more than month afterwards. I did not send them immediately, because April month was not completed. I kept them expecting Lieut. Way to return. He said he was not going to England but only to Baroda, but never returned. Lieut. Way was not ill before leaving Surat. When the abstracts were returned unpaid, the Presidency Paymaster explained that Lieut. Way had already drawn the money through Messrs. William Watson and Company. I did not know that Lieut. Way had gone to England till June, when Major Yates told me.

Cross-examined by prisoner, he said: I prepared these pay abstracts myself. February's was signed on the 15th April. For March and April when Lieut. Way was leaving, about the 26th April. I did not obtain his signature to a blank form. Although the bills were actually prepared on the 25th and 26th of the month, the customary date to forward them was the last day of the month. The money was always drawn in Lieut. Way's name, and paid me by him. Although the abstract for April includes the whole month, Lieut. Way was only entitled to 26 days. I did not know this at the time. I myself wrote the endorsement on the back of the abstract, making it payable to my brother. Nothing more is necessary before drawing the money. I can read what is written at the bottom of the abstract. I know when a third person draws the money it should be filled in, but it is not necessary do so at the time. It is not obligatory to cancel the receipt stamp. I have never done so. I am aware it is customary to mutilate a stamp on a form, but the person drawing the money can do that. My authority for drawing the money was Lieut. Way's order. This authority is not shown on the pay bill. I said in the preliminary enquiry only 25 days' pay and allowances for April were due me from Lieut Way, and afterwards I received my pay and allowances for the last five days of April from Lieut Turner, Lieut. Way's successor. This was paid from Lieut. Turner's Staff allowance. I did not prepare abstracts on my own name, nor was money drawn on my name but on the Commanding Officer's. The entry in the pay abstract is one clerk and stationery. My name does not appear, nor my service count towards pension. I got Major Yates to sign the other abstract in June 1886. I did not send any one on board the steamer in which Lieut. Way left I demanded my pay for the entire month from Lieut Way.

The witness then withdrew.

The second witness for the prosecution was Sachana Naidoo, who stated: I am Superintendent of the Presidency Pay Office, Bombay. On the 11th May, 1886, a certificate was presented at the Pay Office, dated the 25th April, showing that Lieut. Way performed the duties of Staff Officer at Surat from the 1st February to the 25th April, claiming Staff allowance to that date. The certificate was brought by a clerk of Messrs. William Watson's, not by post. On the same date we wrote to Lieut. Way asking the claim allowances for those dates on a form sent in duplicate with the letter. Also requesting information for the reason of the delay in sending in the claim. Also asking to whom he wished it to be paid. On the 17th May, Messrs. Watson returned the abstract signed by Lieut. Way, made payable to themselves. This was signed on the 14th May. Messrs. Watson also sent a covering letter. The total amount of the two abstracts, namely, for Staff allowance and Office allowance was Rs. 95 13-4, which amount we paid to Messrs Watson on the 21st May. In June 1886, a similar claim was received from the Staff Officer at Surat, which I returned unpaid, because Lieut. Way had already drawn it on the eve of his departure to England. This second abstract is correctly drawn out. If not previously drawn I should have paid the amount. Sometimes bill stamps are mutilated before reaching us. When intact we mutilate it at the time of paying. No stamps are required for office allowance bills. Two separate abstracts were sent to Messrs. Watson's on the 11th May for Lieut. Way's signature, namely, Staff allowance and Office allowance. For Office allowance I believe these forms are filled in, but am not certain. The usual custom is to complete them, but sometimes, when officers are going home on leave, they are blank. I act upon officers' written instructions. The abstracts for February, March and April, which were received from Messrs Watson on the 17th May, reached by hand, but I am not sure that I received them personally.

The witness then withdrew.

The third witness for the prosecution, Dominic De'Sa, clerk in the employ of Messrs William Watson and Company, Bombay, said: On the 11th May 1886, I went to the Presidency Pay Office to draw sixty pounds for Lieutenant Way. I received a cheque for Rs. 973 odd. I heard some Staff allowance was also due. A clerk in the Pay Office gave me a letter for Lieut. Way, which Mr. Watson opened, and found it contained two abstracts drawn blank. To the best of my belief, on the 14th of May, I was ordered to go on board the P. and O. steamer Gwalior, taking Lieut. Way's passage ticket, eighteen sovereigns, and two abstracts, which I believe were still blank for signature. Lieut. Way signed, making them payable to Mr. Watson, and returned them to me. On the 17th May I returned the abstracts to the Pay Office. Lieut Way, on board, when explaining the delay, said he was unwell, or should have prepared it sooner. On the 21st May, Messrs. Watson received the amount in the abstracts, Rs. 95-13-4, which was placed to Lieut. Way's credit. Before the 17th May I don't remember taking any certificate to the Pay Office. When Messrs. Watson received the letter from the Paymaster, Lieut. Way was not in Bombay. I did not deliver Lieut Way that letter. It was opened at Messrs. Watson's office, but I believe it was never forwarded, Messrs. Watson sending reply. I went on board the Gwalior half an hour before sailing. Lieut. Way was in the cabin, and asked what the papers were about. I told him some allowances were due him, whereupon he signed them. He was so busy at that time that he signed them hurriedly without reading. Lieut. Way made no personal demand for money, but we placed it to his credit, and remit- [illegible] officers proceed home. The day Lieut. Way left Bombay he had money to his credit to the amount of Rs. 155, excluding the amount due on those abstracts. Messrs. Watson remitted the whole home on the 31st May.

This closed the evidence for the prosecution. The Court adjourned for tiffin, and re-assembled at three o'clock in the afternoon, and again adjourned till to-morrow morning, in order to allow the prisoner to prepare his defence.

MEDAL FOR THE BEST SHOTS IN THE VOLUNTEERS.

Sergeant F. McDonnell, of the Poona Volunteers, won the medal as the best shot in the Bombay Presidency, with a score of 68 points. Sergeant Cahill, Poona Volunteers, won the Provincial Medal as the second best shot, with a score of 67 points.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

At the sitting of the Council to-day, the Hon. Mr. Peile, in introducing the Bill for the protection of Game in India, said it was not intended to restrict the privileges of sportsmen, but merely to give the Local Governments and Municipalities, with the sanction of the Local Government power to prohibit the sale of game during the breeding season. The Bill introduced nothing new, but gave sanction to a practice which had been for some time in force in Northern India.

The Hon. Mr. Quinton introduced the Bill to establish an University at Allahabad. The rapid spread of education in that Province, he thought, fully justified the establishment of an institution which should direct the course of education, with regard, as far as possible, to local peculiarities and requirements. The University, he said, would meet the general wish of educated native society, and would stimulate education not only in the North-West, but in the adjoining districts of the Central Provinces and Rajputana.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 8.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Nizam, with the English mails of the 27th May, left for Bombay at 4 p.m. yesterday; and the same Company's steamer Chusan left for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta at 8 p.m. last night.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 8.

French mail steamer Saghalien, from China, arrived last evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68¼
4½ per cent. ,,	71½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	43¼

LADY REAY, accompanied by Captain Phayre, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor, arrived at the Victoria Terminus last evening from Kirkee. Her Ladyship was met at the station by Mrs. Sassoon, with whom she drove over in a carriage and pair to Malabar Hill. Lady Reay stays for a couple of days at Malabar Point, and leaves for Ganesh Khind by the mail train on Saturday afternoon.

THE following officers appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps have been posted to Bombay:—Lieut. H. Lowther, Northamptonshire Regiment; Lieut. H. C. B. Dann, 2nd West India Regiment; Lieut P. T. and Lieut. R. Stewart, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

IT is thought probable that the strength of the Bench of the High Court of Calcutta will shortly undergo a revision.

THE usual camps of exercise will be held next cold weather. The most important will probably be at Lawrencepur, where some nine regiments of British and native cavalry will be assembled.

THE latest dates from Kandahar are to the 13th ultimo, when it was reported that Ghulam Hyder, Orakzai, had gone north again as if bent upon forcing an engagement. The Hotaks are said to be growing tired of the rebellion and returning to their homes. Nine hundred recruits for the Amir's new Barakzai regiment have been enlisted, and are encamped outside the walls of Kandahar.

LATEST intelligence from Afghanistan *viâ* Quetta states that the Ghilzai revolt is still dragging on. Ataghar seems to be the only place where there is any force of them in arms, but they appear to be "yaghi," that is, refusing to pay taxes everywhere. The Afghan position is said to be impregnable, and Ghulam Haidar is believed to be negotiating. The Ghilzais declare they will come down and give him battle in the plain, if he is afraid to attack them. A messenger, who left Ghulam Haidar's camp eight days ago, reports that the Amir's force consists of 4 regiments of infantry, 3 of cavalry, and 8 guns, with about 500 levies, or a total of about 4,500. The Amir's people seems so far to have been successful in keeping news of the revolt from the Ghilzai soldiers at Herat.

A SERAI for the accommodation of travellers and caravans is to be built at Lundi Kotal by a detachment of Sappers and Miners from Peshawur. This serai will be a fortified building, so planned as to from the centre of defensive works, if such should be ever found necessary.

LITTLE credence is attached to the stories of the Amir's sending money and jewels to Badakshan. It is said, however, that the Amir encourages the stories with a view to turning attention from Kabul, where he keeps his treasure under his own eye.

THOUGH there have been one or two nasty "Ghazi" cases on the frontier in the Bori direction, no connection has been traced in them with Afghan politics. The country is, however, excited, and, though all was quiet according to latest advices from Quetta, the precaution of giving small military guards to the Railway survey parties in the Khojak and elsewhere has been wisely taken.

WITH the departure of Dr. Gimlette, Residency Surgeon, from Nepaul, on six months' leave, the official European element in that interesting country is reduced in numbers by one-half; for the post of Residency Surgeon will be temporarily, at any rate, filled by a native substitute.

THE question of the point of junction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway with the East Indian Railway is still under discussion. The place chosen will probably be somewhere on the loopline, either at Assansole, Sitarampore, or Barrakore; and it is said that the managers of the East Indian line are in favour of Assansole. The opinion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has also been asked, but it has as yet given no definite opinion, as it considers that the locality is not of so much importance as an early commencement of work on the construction of the line itself.

ALL hope has now been abandoned regarding the safety of the Chandballi steamer Sir John Lawrence, with its 750 passengers, mostly women, and nearly all pilgrims going to worship at the famous temple of Jagannath at Puri. A large number of the pilgrims were members of the best Bengali families in and around Calcutta, who this year planned a sort of united excursion to the shrine. These, it is feared, have all gone down in the great storm, and there is scarcely a native family in Calcutta that does not bemoan the loss of some near relative. One of the best known zemindars, whose loyalty has gained for him the title of Maharaja from Government, has lost twelve or fifteen of his near relations. In another case the entire family has perished, men and women, and the house is in charge of the *durwans* who were left to keep it. Other cases, equally sad and deplorable, might be mentioned.

THE Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta still considers, as he did last year, that the present plan of conveying water to the shipping in the river Hughli by means of iron tanks placed in country boats is open to objection. The lids of the tanks are not always kept properly closed, and it is very possible that impurities may get into the water. Last year he recommended the construction of water tank boats in compartments, in which water could not be got at except by pumps, and having proper facilities for cleaning out the tanks. The question was discussed some months ago at a meeting of the Calcutta Municipality, but that body declined to construct the new boats on the ground of expense. The Health Officer of the Port now suggests that an additional charge of one anna per 1,000 gallons for filtered water would soon repay the Municipality for the outlay on new boats, and the idea is to be referred to the Corporation. The Sanitary Commissioner thinks that the Port Commissioners should purchase the water from the Corporation, and undertake its distribution among the shipping, and the Port Commissioners have been requested to consider the suggestion.

THE amount of salt revenue realised in April was Rs. 59,12,000 on 3,007,000 maunds, against Rs. 54,12,000 on 2,986,000 maunds in the same month last year.

THE District Board at Vizagapatam has decided to give all the encouragement in its power to the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India. At a late meeting it resolved to allot Rs. 2,400 per annum for the entertainment of qualified female medical practitioners, and a further sum, not exceeding a half per cent. of its income, for medical tuition for females, besides providing special accommodation at dispensaries for female caste patients as soon as the necessity becomes apparent. The local Government has expressed its full approval of the decision of the Board.

ANOTHER great spurt in Atlantic steamboat racing is rapidly being arranged for. The North German Lloyd's liner building at Fairfield, to lower the flags of the Etruria and the Umbria, is well forward; and the keels of two powerful vessels for the Inman and International Line will shortly be laid by Messrs. J. and G. Thomson, the builders of the Servia and America, at Dalmuir, on Clyde. The latter will have twin screws, and it is expected will beat the record, which at present stands at six days five hours. The North German boat will, no doubt, alter the figures and bring the passage within the sixth day. A clear five days' passage from port to port will soon be given, and New York will be brought as near to London as Edinburgh was sixty years ago. Keeping the Oregon collision in mind, the new Inman boats are to be so constructed that in cases of collision they will be absolutely unsinkable.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 8.—The barometer has again fallen in Western and Southern India. The fall is nearly one-tenth of an inch at Bombay, Belgaum and Karwar, and there is a marked tendency to the formation of the area of depression and cyclonic circulation in the Bombay Coast Districts, which is favourable to the continuation of the rainfall. Rain has fallen in Mysore and the Bombay Coast Districts as far north as Surat, and is extending slowly eastwards into the Central Provinces. Goa and Mangalore report three inches; Bombay, Ratnagiri, Cochin and Mercara, over two inches; and Pachmarhi, Satara, Poona and Malegaon, over one inch. The barometer has risen in North-Eastern India and Bengal. The monsoon current is feeble, but continues to give some heavy local showers. Diamond Island and Purneah each report nearly three inches to-day.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	2	95	3	59	3	74	6	82
June 7, Tuesday ...	3	99	3	75	3	46	0	56
,, 8, Wednesday...	0	00	0	3	0	5	......	
Total...	6	94	7	37	7	25	7	38

MALABAR HILL.

	Inch.	Cents.
June, 8th up to 10 A.M.	5	65

GREAT CRICKET MATCH AT MOUNT ABU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THIS volcano of pleasure is not yet quite extinct. Perhaps your envious readers, residing in outer darkness, think that if it isn't, it ought to be, considering the energy and sustention of the hebdomadal (that's much better than "weekly") eruption recently chronicled in your columns. But the hopeless envy of doomed souls, according to many learned ancient divines, whose names I can't quote, because I haven't my encyclopædia of handy reference by me, without which your own correspondent is almost mortal, afforded one of the sweetest, most cherished pleasures of the Blest. So that on the whole we don't mind so much if a few cavillers pretend to think we enjoy ourselves too liberally on this fair mountain. The fact of the matter was that the ladies of Abu discovered that six or seven dances in a week, diversified with jungle teas, theatricals, riding parties and similar mild recreations, gave insufficient scope to the energies and prowess of what is euphemistically, and I fear ironically, styled the weaker sex. They came to the conclusion that the cricket ground was a stage on which they were pre-eminently qualified to shine. They said they had not much opinion of our cricket (and this candid criticism if a little unpalatable perhaps contained the necessary grain of truth); it was their belief that they could astonish us in that department, and since the ladies rose in revolt against their selfish lords (oh bitter play on words!) and usurped the tennis-courts, leaving rows of admirable male players seated on benches, staring with lack-lustre eyes and drooping underjaws on this strange portent, we have been accustomed to treat any proposal emphatically enunciated by the Fair with an old-world chivalrous respect. Hence, when Captain Miss Phillips sent a challenge to Captain Colvin on behalf of the ladies, no one dreamt of raising a protest. Eleven wretched males were gathered together, predestined to defeat and disgrace, with doom and submission to the inevitable writ plain across their once free bold countenances. Eleven ladies responded like war horse to Captain Phillips' call upon their heroism. "Three days," she said, "you must give us to accustom ourselves to the unwonted implements of this game you pride yourselves upon so much; and by that time we will be in a position to make you spring around remarkably." So the ladies, including Miss E. Giles, an Amazonian-looking creature standing over six feet, but modest as an arum lily, and bowed down with the heavy responsibility of coaching this fair, high-mettled team, occupied the cricket net evening after evening, struggled to acquire the art of throwing a ball without letting it fly off rectangular and aimless into space, hardened their hearts to receive the stinging leather on soft palms hitherto unused to such rude contact: and generally speaking stormed all the strongholds of this new mystery with a courage and persistency that characterizes all women when they have determined on attaining an object, especially an object that will enable them to bask in the sunny flattery of those poor creatures, the men they despise. Having become nearly as proficient in the leading departments of the game as Dr. W. G. Grace and Spofforth, the cunning of the female mind displayed itself. "We can beat them anyhow," they said, "but let us not risk anything. Let us assure ourselves success. We will impose upon them the condition that they do everything left-handed, and morever use broomsticks instead of bats. This will cripple their resources, and besides will make them look so ungraceful! Think of the contrast." These conditions were immediately conveyed to Captain Colvin and his devoted band, who accepted them unmurmuringly, much in the spirit that made the good Captain Reece so famous in ballad rhyme. Every one was worked up to the highest pitch of expectancy; not a man was found bold enough openly to express a hope that his representatives would prove victorious: though in the seclusion where strong drinks fortify spirits emboldened by isolation from that triumphant throng of strong-minded beauty, many an ardent prayer went furtively up to protect and aid our gallant champions. Every open expression of opinion was decidedly favorable to the ladies, who were known to be determined on this occasion to give a signal proof of their superiority in every walk of life over that other played-out creature. A burst of hysteric applause greeted the appearance of Captain Miss Phillips and Mrs. Manners Smith at the wickets. As far as can be gathered from the notes supplied me, the bowling was entrusted to Mr. Bromilow and Dr. Webb. Miss Phillips, wielding the willow in masterly style, at once made a fine on drive from an off ball delivered rather nervously by Mr. Bromilow. Admirable cricketer and trained bowler though he is, the circumstances were undoubtedly calculated to appal the stoutest heart: and to make one's debut as a left-handed bowler to lovely and determined woman is, every one will admit, a sultry ordeal. After practising with a few eccentric balls, describing parabolic curves in all directions, confidence began to return. Mrs. Manners Smith, however, looked a workwoman (I use this word technically, of course) all over with her sleeves tucked up above the elbow, and a fine free use of the bat, which suggested Sunday practice at home with her husband. After skilfully playing several balls that are rather difficult to classify, she got hold of one and sent it clean over short leg's head (who bowed by the force of habit as soon as she turned towards him) and scored two. But fate with the abhorred shears was close upon her to cut her off in the very flower of her cricketing existence. She stepped boldly forward to a straight ball delivered by Bromilow, evidently with intent to round upon it and send it towards the long-stop: she missed it. A crimson blush suffused the countenance of the gallant young bowler. Covering his face with his hands, he turned to the umpire and whispered in his ear. As delicately as possible, Mrs. Manners Smith was requested to retire to the pavilion and obscurity, and the score book contains the prosaic record l. b. w. Miss Phillips in the meantime had made a magnificent hit for three, which stamped her at once as one of the leading cricketeresses of Abu—but her too the ruthless Bromilow shortly after bowled. Mrs. Baillie, playing with force and freedom, put together six runs, when she untimely perished (in the cricket sense) owing to her ambition to convert a two into six or seven. Major Milner in the long field somewhere made one of those magnificent catches which poets rave of, and which redeem cricket from the commonplace, disposing of Mrs. Martelli, who had just commenced a patient innings with two singles. Miss Fisher was treating the bowling with supreme contempt. If a ball was wide, she would pursue it relentlessly and expedite its erratic courses in the most surprising manner: the score mounted so fast that the accomplished left-hand bowler, Dr. Webb, who though he had taken no wickets, had done his level best to keep up the general average of wides per over, was suddenly and peremptorily removed. When Miss L. Fisher joined her sister, the hitting became terrific, and the acrobatic performances of gentlemen in the field extremely diverting. In spite of their conscientious efforts to stick by their agreement, and only pick up balls left-handed, the force of habit often proved too strong, whereby the ladies scored many runs, there being a penalty for picking up or throwing in right-handed; but when one's person is in imminent danger one will attempt to ward it off at any and every cost—even the cost of a run to the foewomen. Miss L. Fisher having played in a style that reminded us of the noblest professors of this noble game, was eventually run out, to the great satisfaction of the weary fielders. "This may be play to them," observed one stout gentleman prone on the turf, "but it's death to me," which only proves my previous observations on the general superiority of women in all sports requiring endurance (as long a they have a gallery). Mrs. Colvin was next run out, all too soon, and the perpetrator of the dastardly outrage was her own husband! Under advice from some evil-tongued jester, to whom the proprieties of cricket are not sacred, Mrs. Colvin lodged a protest against the absurdity of being dismissed in this summary manner: and having lodged the protest and herself simultaneously at the wicket, no one could be found sufficiently hard of heart to convince her of the error of her ways. At last we engaged an old, old man temporarily as umpire, and having blindfolded him, in order that his resolution might not waver at the last, led him up to the contumacious lady and prevailed upon him to enforce the fatal decree of his weaker-minded predecessor. Miss Stratton, after making 3 in her own inimitable style, was bowled by Manners Smith. Miss Hoghton astonished the fielders by laying about her in all directions, and eventually chasing a ball that was trying to creep by inoffensively in the distance, she overtook it and smote it for 4—the hit of the innings. Miss Caldow not being as fleet of foot as Atalanta, though a better cricket player, was run out before she had time to make any runs, and Miss Roussac was caught by that safest of fields, Dr. Bridges. Miss L. Giles was by no means up to the form of the other ladies, and was dismissed for a modest two, Miss Hoghton, henceforward known as the "sloggeress," carrying her bat for ten.

In dealing with the men's first innings, it is to be observed that the ladies' bowling, especially Miss Fisher's, was of a peculiarly deadly and insinuating nature. Very few balls actually pitched over the longstop's head, and those that approached the wicket in a finely calculated series of hops of various lengths greatly puzzled the batsmen. Colonel Trevor, an officer of great experience, and presumably not to be easily surprised by treacherous assaults from any quarter, seemed most at home with this Amazonian bowling. The natural meanness of the men is sufficiently evident from the fact that three of them endeavoured to defend their wickets with their legs instead of the broomsticks, hoping that in the general family resemblance the *ruse* would pass unnoticed. But the ladies were as sharp to spot a leg from a bona fide broomstick, as I wish we all were in spotting the pea under the thimble, and these unprincipled beings were immediately removed to the retirement of the pavilion. Bromilow ably seconded Colonel Trevor in resisting the deadly, bowling while Major Boileau, who is if possible a more telling and fascinating performer left-handed than right, carried his bat for a brilliantly hit innings of one. I have not space (though full of the most eager inclination) to go through the second innings in equal detail. The magnificent score of twenty-two wides was credited to the ladies; and the deeper the research into the bowling capabilities of the men, the more illimitable appeared their genius in delivering wide balls of every description. Miss Fisher and Miss Phillips made great scores by truly great cricket; their hits were carefully placed in the most unexpected quarters. In the second innings of the men, Miss Phillip's brilliant fielding and wicket keeping will afford an exhaustless subject of conversation for the ensuing rains. The scores, as well as I can make them out, are here appended:—

LADIES.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Miss Phillips, b Bromilow	5	c Pentland	13
Mrs Manners Smith, l b w Bromilow	2	b Leckie	0
Mrs Baillie, run out	6	hit wicket	0
Miss Fisher, b Webb	10	b Pentland	12
Mrs Martelli, c Milner, b Leckie	2	run out	0
Miss L Fisher, run out	14	b Pentland	12
Mrs Colvin, run out	2	b Boileau	3
Miss Stratton, b Manners Smith	3	run out	0
Miss Hoghton, not out	10	c Webb	0
Miss Roussac, c Bridges	0	b Bayly	0
Miss Caldow, run out	0	not out	1
Miss E Giles, b Bromilow	2	b Bayly	0
Wides, 11; no balls 1	12	Wides 22, n b 3.	25
Total	68	Total	65

GENTLEMEN.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Col Trevor, b Miss Fisher	16	b Miss Phillips.	4
Colvin, b Miss Phillips	1	b Miss Phillips.	2
Bromilow, b Miss Fisher	12	c & b Miss Phillips	5
Bridges, st Miss Giles, b Miss Fisher	0	not out	12
Manners Smith, b Miss Fisher	5	b Miss Fisher	1
Pentland, b Miss Phillips	2	st Miss Phillips	3
Milner, b Miss A Fisher	0	c Giles, b Miss Fisher	17
Leckie, l b w Miss Phillips	6	b Miss L Fisher	10
Webb, l b w Miss Fisher	0	l b w Miss Fisher	5
Bayly, b Miss A Fisher	0	b Miss Fisher	4
Wyllie, l b w Miss Phillips	7	b Miss Phillips	4
Boileau, not out	1	b Miss Fisher	0
Byes, 5	5	Byes, 5	5
Total	55	Total	72

I am indebted for the scores and much assistance in compiling the account of this exciting and ever-memorable match to the kindness of Dr. Webb. Let us hope the ladies will not press their triumphs too far, and remember the old maxim *parcere subjectis—debellare superbos*. Nothing could be further removed from obstinate pride than the mental attitude of the vanquished. Had I only time and space, what an account I could give you of Colonel Paulett's picnic at Ooria: quite an Arabian Nights' entertainment.

CRICKET AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JUNE 6.

NOT often with two good teams opposed to each other have the batsmen failed so completely, and the bowlers met with such consistent and extraordinary success as was the case this morning. In the course of play no fewer than 40 wickets fell and only 189 runs were scored. Of course, the main cause of this sensational cricket was the condition of the ground, which after, with the dry winds of the previous few days sweeping away the sand, gave the bowlers an immense advantage. In the second innings, a few of the military began hitting freely, and it seemed possible that they would save the impending defeat, but a new bowler, W. Hardie, was unearthed, and he bowling well on to the wicket was too much for the defensive power of the Military, whose wickets fell down one after the other in a short space of time. Credit is justly due to the Military for the splendid way they fielded throughout the match. The following were the scores:—

MILITARY.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Lieut Wagentrieber, b Devine	0	b W Hardie	0
Lieut Nissen, b R Hardie	0	c W Hardie, b Devine	1
Lieut Watson, run out, b Devine	14	b W Hardie	5
Pte Bappoo, b R Hardie	2	c Devine, b W Hardie	3
Pte Roopsingh, b Devine	4	b W Hardie	8
Pte Sadrudein, b W Hardie	0	not out	3
Jemadar Mahomed Ali, not out	1	b Devine	0
Sowar Baldeoparsad, b Devine	1	b W Hardie	0
Gunner Samul Hicks, b W Hardie	2	b W Hardie	3
Lance Duffadar Mahomed Sahab, c Devine, b W Hardie	0	c Devine, b W Hardie	3
Lieut J Sadashive, b W Hardie	1	run out, b W Hardie	1
Extras	16	Extras	7
Total	41	Total	35

CIVILIANS.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
J Devine, b Nissen	15	b Wagentrieber	15
W Hardie, b Nissen	2	c Nissen, b Wagentrieber	7
R Hardie, c Baldeoparsad, b Nissen	0	b Nissen	4
M DeCruz, b Nissen	2	b Nissen	9
Khudabux, not out	18	not out	0
Marthan Rao, run out, b Nissen	17	c and b Wagentrieber	3
M Henry, b Nissen	0	b Nissen	0
T Hardie, b Nissen	3	b Wagentrieber	1
T Devine, b Bappoo	1	c and b Wagentrieber	2
Nathoo, c Nissen, b Bappoo	0	c Bappoo, b Nissen	6
Ahmed Ali, b Bappoo	0	b Wagentrieber	5
Extras	11	Extras	4
Total	69	Total	41

AMBULANCE LECTURES AT AJMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, MAY 6.

THE Railway Institute has perhaps never been in more profitable use than during the Thursday evenings of the last ten weeks, while the Rev. Dr. J. Husband has been giving delighted audiences some very practical lectures. The confidence in him as an eminent practitioner and as a true friend, which Ajmere has for nearly a score of years uninterruptedly accorded him, was the basis of invitation to give this course. The not remote occasion was a series of conversations enjoyed by some last year. The necessity of such instruction is sorely realised by all of us who are not of the medical profession. We expect that the good Doctor will be induced by popular demand to continue and enlarge this course yearly. The Railway authorities have encouraged their people by offering prizes. One examination has been held, and another will take place on the 9th instant. The final meeting this season will be held on Thursday, the 16th inst., when prizes which have been granted by Major Bisset, ever vigilant to stimulate his men, kindly assigning Rs. 75, will be distributed. I hope to send you a tale of some thrilling extemporized accident, and of the skilful heroism manifested on the spot by the Ambulance Corps.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Council, held yesterday, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., presided; the other members present were—Colonel Merewether, Colonel Portman, the Hon. V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Messrs. Javerilal Umiashanker, R. M. Sayani, Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and M. N Banajee.

THE ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

The Council considered a letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, forwarding report from the Health Officer on the subject of the adulteration of ghee asked for by the Town Council in their resolution, dated 25th October 1886.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner, in a letter to the Secretary to the Town Council on the 19th ult., said:—

SIR,—I have the honour to forward a report from the Health Officer on the subject of the adulteration of ghee asked for in Town Council's resolution No. 1080 of 25th October 1886.

2. This report and other enquiries make it clear that—

(1) Adulteration is carried on to some extent partly in Bombay itself, but more especially elsewhere, ghee being adulterated chiefly before it is despatched to Bombay.

(2) That the present state of the law does not provide punishment for adulteration, unless it can be proved that the substance used to adulterate the ghee is actually deleterious to health.

As neither fat nor some of the oils used are deleterious in a well defined degree, it follows that prosecutions cannot be at present successful unless the ghee itself is rancid, or otherwise obviously dangerous for food.

(3) That a staff of *analysis* would be required to detect adulteration systematically, even if the law were altered so as to provide punishment for adulteration with fat, oil, &c.

3. It will probably be found sufficient if the new Municipal Act contains special provisions on the subject of adulteration. A reference has been made to the solicitor to see whether the provisions in the draft Municipal Act are considered by them to be sufficient.

A Bill framed in Bengal to amend Bengal Act IV. of 1876, with the intention of checking the sale of adulterated articles of food in Calcutta, appears to contain all the necessary provisions. But the opinion of the solicitors will be valuable on the subject.—I have, &c.,

F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

The Health Officer's report is as follows:—

Bombay, 19th January 1887.

To the Municipal Commissioner.

SIR,—In reference to your No. 10121 of 1886-87, I have the honour to State shortly the information I have collected in connection with the adulteration of ghee in this city.

2. In this city ghee is adulterated to a small extent with animal fat, but the adulteration is not conducted under the foul conditions alleged to be connected with the adulteration of ghee in Calcutta; places in which the preparation of animal fat for adulteration has been suspected, have been under observation, and I believe that the addition of animal fat to ghee is practised to some extent as a business.

3. Adulteration of ghee with oil and the fraudulent addition of water occur in this city, and are regularly practised: such is my information.

4. The adulteration of ghee with animal fat, although it occurs in this city, is chiefly practised outside the island: quantities of adulterated ghee are imported.

5. The adulteration of ghee with a substance not actually deleterious to health is not a punishable offence under the Municipal law.

6. It is only possible to obtain a conviction when ghee is in such a state as to be deleterious to health, and has been sold for human food, for although ghee may be unfit for food it must be proved that it was sold for human consumption.

7. A person may sell adulterated ghee and ghee not fit for food, and yet not be liable to any penalty so long as the article is not proffered for human consumption.

8. I believe that in this climate the addition of animal fat to ghee affects its wholesomeness in a vegetarian diet; the purity of ghee is of the greatest importance to a vegetarian population, and the tendency to change indicated by rancidity in adulterated ghee renders it unsafe as a food-supply in this city.

9. To deal with the adulteration of ghee a special Act is necessary to enforce such powers as might be granted by legislation on the subject. A staff of analysts would be required.

10. I am of opinion that for the protection of the public health, legal powers to prevent and to punish for adulteration are necessary.

11. The adulteration of ghee is one form of pollution to be prevented; there is another the importation of ghee in rags and portions of old clothing. I endeavoured to take action against the importers, but it was not possible to make our measures successful—I have, &c.,

T. S. WEIR, Health Officer.

Mr. Javerilal said the report showed that, although adulteration was not carried on to such a large extent in Bombay as in Calcutta and other places, it did exist. It was clear again that if people knew of the weakness of the Municipal Act in this respect, adulteration would be resorted to more generally than hitherto was the case. At present it was possible for ghee to be adulterated not only with clean animal fat, but with that of diseased animals; while it was also evident that ghee was being imported in large quantities in old cloth which might have covered persons suffering from dangerous illness. Ghee was adulterated up-country, and sent to Bombay for sale. The powers vested in the Commissioner were not sufficient to enable him to cope with the evil. It was necessary therefore to alter the existing law and the present unsatisfactory state of affairs.

It was then proposed by Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker, and seconded by Mr. R. M. Sayani, that the Municipal Commissioner be requested in consultation with the solicitors of the Corporation to prepare and submit to the Town Council a draft of a special short Act on the subject of the adulteration of ghee in the city of Bombay for the purpose of affording speedy relief to the inhabitants of this city, who are anxiously awaiting the early adoption of some protective measures in that behalf.

Mr. Mandlik said a short Act should be passed as soon as possible.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said the Government had asked his opinion of the Calcutta Act; and he had replied that the Bill appeared to contain all the necessary provisions which might be adopted in an Act for Bombay.

Mr. Mandlik said the matter was of great urgency for a native population. If anything was to be done, it should be done as soon as possible. A short Act might be passed which could afterwards be incorporated in the Municipal Act.

Colonel Portman asked if it was not possible to punish the offenders for cheating.

Mr. Javerilal said that could not be done unless it was proved that the ghee had been adulterated with a substance deleterious to health.

Colonel Portman remarked that if a man sold as pure coffee an article containing chicory he could be prosecuted for cheating.

Mr. Raghunath Khote said they had been eating fat up to this day, and they did not want to eat any more. It had made him very nervous—(a laugh)—and he thought a speedy remedy was absolutely necessary.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee was also of opinion that a short Act was urgently called for under existing circumstances. He had heard a lecture delivered by a medical gentleman on the adulteration of ghee, in which the gentleman mentioned that he had examined forty different samples of ghee which were mixed with [illegible] and seed oil. This state of things called for a prompt remedy.

Mr. Javerilal's proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

THE TANSA WATER WORKS.

The following report from Mr. Clerke on the progress made in the Tansa Water Works up to the end of April last was submitted:—

Tansa Dam.—During the month excavation in foundations has been carried out to the extent of about 140,000 c. ft. all in rock.

About 180,000 c. ft. of masonry has been built during the month, bringing the total quantity up to 772,000 c. ft. A portion of the dam has been finished off at the level R L 321 to which it is proposed to bring the whole of the work this season. Stocks of material at site are fairly maintained.

The average number of work-people during the month was 3,368 and 302 bullocks.

Sanitary arrangements are attended to, and the general health is fairly good.

Duct.—Some progress has been made with the earthwork in siphon tracks and conduit lines.

The total quantity of excavations and embankments executed to the end of the month is 6,000,000 c. ft. Some masonry in the walling of the duct has been done, bringing the total quantity up to 41,000 c. ft. A little progress has been made with the headings at both faces of tunnel No. 1, and at the west face of tunnel No. 2. About 500 tons of cylinders for the Bassein Creek bridge have been delivered at the site of the work, and the abutment piers of bridges Nos. 2 and 3 have been pitched and a little sinking done. About 1½ miles of tramway have been laid down on siphon track No. 6.

48 in. Pipe.—The reports of the Testing Officer show that up to the 9th of April 11,300 tons of pipes had been tested and passed by him. Of this quantity 9,500 tons have arrived in Bombay, and have been or are being delivered at Kasheli Bunder.

Acquisition of Land.—Acquisition of land required for the lake and for the duct works is progressing.

W. CLERKE, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Tansa Works.

After a few remarks by Colonel Portman, to which the Commissioner replied, the report was ordered to be recorded.

After the transaction of some other business, the Council adjourned.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE number of ships passing through the Suez Canal last year was much smaller than in 1885, and the receipts of the company fell off in proportion. The traffic was, indeed, smaller than in any year since 1881. Mr. Burrell, her Majesty's Consul at Port Said, who notes the fact in his report, does not discuss the probable causes. Transit through the Canal has been greatly facilitated by the permission to all vessels fitted with the electric light to pass through it during the night. This permission has been accorded since the 1st of March last, and a great saving of time is effected by means of it. The length of the Canal is just over 90 English miles. The average time of passing through it in 1886 was 35 hours, but now that the fall of night no longer brings the ship to a standstill, it may be accomplished in a little over 15 hours. Both the Peninsular and Oriental and the Messageries Maritimes boats are now enabled, by means of electric lighting, to make the transit by night. The shortest passage actually made was by Mr. Gordon Bennett's steam yacht Namouna, which accomplished the voyage in 13 hours and 53 minutes from Port Said to Suez. This little vessel was, however, allowed to use a higher rate of speed than is permitted to the large passenger steamer. The placing of leading lights on the Canal itself has also been of great advantage to the navigation. All the improvements, however, which have been effected can only be regarded, says Mr. Burrel, as so many sops to Cerberus; "the widening of the Canal is what is really looked forward to with eager expectation." This, of course, will depend upon increased prosperity; which, in its turn, must depend upon revived trade, bringing with it increased receipts.

LAWN-TENNIS IN ENGLAND.

Colonel Osborne, the London correspondent of the *Statesman*, has a good deal to say this week about lawn-tennis. Having made a special study of tennis, Colonel Osborne's remarks are peculiarly interesting. He writes:—

The lawn-tennis season in London may be said to last the whole year round, the sole difference being that the winter months are devoted to practice, and the summer to testing the effects of that practice in tournaments. The great practising ground during the winter is the Hyde Park covered court in Pickering Place, Westbourne Corner. This court owes its origin to an earlier institution—the covered skating rink that used to exist in the Portsdown Road, Maida Vale. There is here in Calcutta one well-known gentleman who has played many a hard game upon the asphalte of this ancient rink, when the mania for rinking died away almost as suddenly as it had arisen; the first or among the very first to discern the uses to which the deserted rink might be turned were those Royal Academicians, Messrs. Calderon, Hodgson, and Yearnes, and Lieut.Col Osborne, of the Bengal St. Corps. After a time, however, a regular club was formed, which gradually attracted to its ranks every player in or near London, of more than average excellence. The covered rink, not having been built with a view to lawn-tennis, was lacking both in height and in adequate space outside of the limits of the court. But it may well be that these defects were of benefit so far as developing the skill of the players was concerned. The want of height in the roof for example prohibited "lobbing" and compelled players to learn to pass the "man at the net" by dint of sheer hard hitting or accurate placing. In the fulness of time, the all-devouring jerry-builder got possession of this sacred sport, and the members of the club were compelled to migrate to their present establishment—the Hyde Park covered court. This building owes its existence to the single-handed energy of one man, Mr. Daniel Jones, the president of the club. He drew out the plan, calculated the expenses, organised the club, and caused the court itself to be built with surprising rapidity. Except the original inventor of the game, and the two Renshaws, who discovered its latent capacities, we doubt if any man has rendered more eminent service to lawn-tennis than Mr. Daniel Jones when he founded the Hyde Park lawn-tennis club. The court is without the defects of the rink in the Portsdown road. There is abundant space overhead for tossing, and behind the base lines. The flooring is of wood, which for many reasons is superior to asphalte. All the players of note who were members of the Maida Vale Club are in the roll of the Hyde Park Club, and have moreover, added to their numbers. In point of fact, a player living in or near London has no alternative but to become a member of the club, at the earliest opportunity if he is anxious to keep abreast with the progress of the game. Through the winter months, the court is almost daily the scene of a trial of strength between two or more "crack" players and any one who has on opportunity of watching these matches can see the direction in which the game is modifying itself. For a long time, play from the bass line, as it is called, has been greatly increasing in strength and accuracy, relatively to volleying from the service lines. And this winter there was an opportunity of estimating at the Hyde Park court how great the advance had been. Three years ago, among the well-known English players was a Mr. Bush Salmon. He then played the game which every body played—namely, volleying at the net—and was accounted a proficient at it. He was the winner of many tournaments, He went to Australia; became the "champion" of that part of the world; and returned this winter to England, bringing with him precisely that game which had stood him in such good stead three years ago. He came, of course to try his skill at the Hyde Park court, and found that he was not "in it." The players from the base line in 1887 made absolutely nothing of a player who volleyed according to the practice of 1883. The Australian "champion" had, so to speak, to put himself to school and learn the game afresh from the beginning. it is not that the art of volleying has not also progressed during these years, but that the improvement in back play has been the more rapid and greater of the two. The best exponent of this play in the United Kingdom—not even exclusive of Mr. Lawford, is Mr. Herbert Chipp, but he has the misfortune to be phenomenally weak in the business of volleying. His returns when the ball is taken off the ground, are sent in at a tremendous pace, and with the most beautiful accuracy, but no sooner is he compelled to volley overhand than the strong man becomes weak, so that a little child might lead him; consequently Mr. Chipp never wins against a first-rate all-round player. And the reason of this is plain. It is not difficult to return a hard hit ball provided that you can get behind it. It is difficult to make stroke off it. But if the hard-hitter cannot volley overhand, it is a safe manœuvre to toss the ball back to him until in his anxiety to kill the ball, he kills himself. And such are the tactics which the first-rate all-round players are driven to employ when playing against Mr. Chipp. Not even W. Renshaw, the champion, although the discoverer of the volley—ventures to stand at the service line when he is confronted by Mr. Chipp in the opposite court. He knows that to do so would be to ensure his being passed either on the right or the left. He plays from the base line, only running in when a weak return of Chipp gives him the chance of killing the ball on the volley.

In the four-handed game, this increase of strength in back-play is, perhaps, even more apparent than in the single. At first in the four-handed game, the practice was for one player in a side to stand at the net, and the other to defend the base line. The Renshaws were the first to innovate upon this plan by introducing the practice of the server running up to the service line as soon as he had delivered his service. Back court play for a time almost entirely ceased in the four-handed game, which resolved itself into an interchange of volleys between the players from service line to service line. For a time this new strategy carried all before it. The quick return ensuing from a ball being volleyed from the base line completely disconcerted players in the back of the court, who had been accustomed to the more leisurely practice of the earlier mode of play. But back court play has now recovered itself. It has become immensely quicker and more accurate, and the volleyer finds to his cost, that he falls himself into the pit which he digged for another. This has come about in this way. In a single game, a volleyer is generally victorious if he can get his adversary "in the run" but in the four-handed game, the court is so completely covered that it is very difficult to get two adversaries on the run, while it is all but impossible to put space upon a swift ball which has to be volleyed underhand. Any attempt to get place upon such a ball generally results in returning it out of the court. The player then, from the base-line, in a four-handed game, aims at returning the ball so low that if volleyed it must be volleyed underhand—*i. e.*, gently, and a gentle volley can almost always be returned beyond the reach of the volleyer. The consequence to that while the volleying game in a four-handed match still remains the strongest in the hands of such accomplished players as the two Renshaws, and two or three others, it has had to be, to a considerable extent, given up by players of a more ordinary type, *Cœteris paribus*, in a four-handed game, that side will win which plays most freely from the base line.

As regards the game as a whole, nothing could more convincingly show the difficulty of achieving first-rate excellence as a lawn-tennis player, than the small number of those who do so. There is no game in the world which is so largely played; and there is none in which the best class of players is so limited. No man can achieve eminence at lawn-tennis by the *veni, vidi, vici* process, but only by sheer perseverance and hard work. W. Renshaw has been for many years now the champian of lawn-tennis, and there is no player who is more sedulous than he to vary his game, to discover effective returns of a novel character to modify his play according to the exigencies of the time. And it is to this that he owes his unsurpassed excellene. During the present winter, however, a young player has come to the front who is destined, in our judgment, to put the champion on his mettle. This is Mr. E. W. Lewis, of the Cheswick and Hyde Park Clubs. He is a younger man than the champion, possessed of equal activity and a better "stayer," but not his equal in coolness and judgment. So far he and Mr. W. Renshaw have not been pitted against each other in a regular match; but a great many hard contests have been fought out between him, and the champion's brother, E. Renshaw. There is not a bisque to choose between them. A match between these two experts is, from an æsthetic point of view, a beautiful and artistic spectacle. The play of Ernest Renshaw is the perfection of easy elegance. He has a most supple and powerful wrist, and his strokes being nearly always played from the wrist, his returns made off the swiftest and hardest-hit balls are made with an absence of effort which impresses a spectator as something almost magical. Lewis is a far severer player. His back-handed volleys across the court are made with a precision and force which even the champion does not exhibit, and there is no other player who has so well measured the height of the net, and whose returns have so low a trajectory. As the game is played at present, this last is a quality of great importance. An imperceptible fraction of time makes all the difference between getting to a ball and failing to reach it, and that fraction must, in many cases, be dependent upon the height at which a return is made above the net. At present Earnest Renshaw and Ernest Lewis are on a level—perhaps the former is still a trifle the better player of the two, as he is the more experienced—but the greater swiftness and severity of Lewis's play will, in our judgment, bring him out victorious in the end. And then—Mr. Lawford having determined to retire from the scene of his many victories—W. Renshaw and E. Lewis will have to compete for the supremacy of the lawn-tennis world. Without attempting to determine beforehand the issue of the contest, it would, we think, be of advantage to the game if the championship of all England ceased to be in the secure possession of a single player. It is a little strange that though the game is so widely played in India, no Anglo-Indian player should have made a name for himself in the ranks of British players. This, perhaps, is partly due to the fact that the fore-handed game, as better suited to the climate, is played so much more frequently than the single. It is a discredit from which our lawn-tennis plapers should strive to clear themselves with a little delay as possible.

TONQUIN UNDER THE FRENCH.

The *Courrier d' Haiphong*, of the 1st May, chronicles fresh successes over the piratical hordes in the disturbed districts there. Another noted pirate chieftain was made prisoner on the 15th April, after a hotly contested engagement with his band, which only gave way when fifty of their number lay dead on the field. Their chief was shot next day. This decisive blow was delivered in the district known by the name of the Seven Pagodas. That region has long been the favourite haunt of pirates, who never failed to harass the French at every opportunity. The chieftain in question drilled and trained his band to some purpose. With these veterans he moved about rapidly from place to place, seeking opportunities for striking a blow, or for taking the French troops by surprise. He burned down the Spanish mission house and laid the whole neighbourhood waste. In combination with Chinese pirates, he carried on rapine and murder with impunity. He made war support was, by capturing from the French, not only money to pay field expenses, but also breech-loaders, cartridges, and supplies. His band was always well armed. The death of such a formidable leader will facilitate the pacification of the country. In Northern Tonquin, security has been so far reestablished that business activity has revived materially. On the Red, Black, and Clear rivers, French outposts at commanding spots have effectively contributed to maintain peace and order. At Hanoi several junk building-yards in full swing, evidence increasing revival of trade. In the work of pacification, troops do more than any amount of Assistant Residents, whose intermeddling seldom proves of advantage. General Brissaud has reoccupied several posts on the Black River, and has established additional ones. The object in view seems to be to explore the course of that river up to the frontiers of Siam, Laos, and Burma, and open up communications with the upstream districts. There Chinese colonists from Yunnan have settled down for a long time. They have managed to turn the current of trade in Laos to a couple of cities which they had formed large settlement. The current of trade, but for this bar to its nautral course, would have proceeded down the rivers of Tonquin. French interests urgently call for every advantage being taken of opportunities to gain some hold on these productive regions. The tea grown on the table lands of Laos finds its way by land even to Pekin, where the expense of transport prevents the article from being exported by sea. This tea, which bears the reputation of coming from Yunnan, is deemed the best kind going. Military operations under judicious leadership in that direction are expected to give a sorely needed impetus to the trade of Tonquin. It is said that the South East portion of Yunnan is the richest part of that province, and will admit of a far-reaching commercial development.

Determined efforts have been made by staff officers to improve the navigation of the Black River. Endeavours will be set on foot to clear way the rocks which hinder the passage of junks and gunboats at low water. The general in command is so conscious of the important bearing of these measures on the pacification of the country, that he is turning every available means to account in gaining this end.

THE LATE HON. MR. KEITH-FALCONER.

The news of the death, near Aden, of the Hon. Ion Grant Neville Keith-Falconer, whose singular career as a scholar and a missionary has attracted peculiar attention, has already been announced. Last February Mr Keith-Falconer was attacked with fever, which was mainly due, it is believed, to climatic influences, but his death had not been expected. Mr. Keith-Falconer, who was a brother of the present Earl of Kintore, highly distinguished himself as a scholar, first at Harrow, and then at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took principal honours in Hebrew and Arabic. Having studied under Professor Wright, he published, through the Cambridge University Press, an English translation of that Author'sSyria version of that"Kalilah-wa-Dimnah" also known as the "Fables of Pilpay," a book which has been very widely read. The work called forth the highest commendation of Oriental scholars both at home and in Germany, not only on account of the translation and notes, but also on account of the learned introduction. Mr. Keith-Falconer was appointed successor to Dr. Robertson Smith as Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic, and delivered a course of lectures of remarkable excellence last Oct. on the subject of the "Haj," or the Mahommedan pilgrimage to Mecca. He was also recognised as an authority on the subject of shorthand writing, and he contributed an article on it to the latest issue of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Up to this time, too, he had been known as the champion bicyclist of England, having been the first to make a journey from Land's End to John O'Groats on the bicycle. An account of his journey, written by himself, appeared in the "London Bicycle Club Gazette" on 13th July 1882. About three years ago, after marrying a daughter of much beauty of Mr. R. C. L. Bevan, the banker, Mr. Keith-Falconer resolved with his wife to devote life and fortune to the establishment of a mission to the Mahommedan Arabs of South Arabia, and he offered himself to the Foreign Mission Committee of the Free Church of Scotland in which his father had been an elder. Mr. and Mrs. Keith-Falconer visited Aden in the autumn of 1885, and resolved to open their mission at Shaikh Othman, a district some ten miles from Aden. Tht British Government granted them a garden site, with wells of water, just within the line of the British protectorate. They returned to this country, and then secured as their companion Dr. B. Stewart Cowen, who was a surgeon of considerable repute in the Western Infirmary, Glasgow. The party reached Aden in December, and at once constructed the building of a mission-house and dispensary, which are now nearing completion. They selected as their own temporary quarters an Arab house. A small hospital was here fitted up and large numbers of Bedouin Arabs and camel-men have visited it as patients. Mr. Keith-Falconer, with his advantage of a knowledge of the language, occupied himself in visiting neighbouring villages and in selling the Arabic Bible and Gospels. The news of his death, closing as it does a rare career of devoted service in the past and of the brightest promise in the future, will be received with painful regret. In Scotland Mr. Keith-Falconer was both well known and admired—particularly in Edinburgh and Glasgow and Peebles, where he held meetings last October. He also appeared at the last General Assembly of the Free Church. His mission was succeeding in a very encouraging manner. In a recent letter he descibed it as "developing beautifully."

Mr. Keith-Falconer was responsible for the whole cost of the mission. He was urged at first to seek an outlet for his services in Bombay, where there are more facilities for mission work of the kind he sought to conduct; but he determined, along with his wife, to place himself amongst the Arabs, whose language and literature he knew so well. His intention was to ultimately attach himself to one of the largest Bedouin tribes, in order to accompany them in their wanderings throughout Arabia. Born in 1856, Mr. Keith-Falconer was thirty-one years of age. He leaves a widow, his mother (the Dowager Countess of Kintore, who has now arranged to reside at Edmondstone, Mid-Lothian), and three sisters, besides his brother, the present Earl of Kintore to greatly mourn his loss. By his death scholarship has lost a bright ornament and the mission field one of the most devoted young men who ever entered it.

HOW TO RUIN ENGLISH TRADE.

Sir F. Plunket, in his consular report from Tokio for last year, says that further and very exhaustive inquiry among dealers and consumers of every class in Japan has confirmed the opinion he had previously expressed that the declining demand for English cotton goods is "mainly due to the disgust produced in the minds of all consumers by the unvarying bad quality of nine-tenths of the cotton piece goods imported in recent years." There is a certain demand for cheap goods in Japan, but "there is also a large and appreciative market for good and durable articles, for which the Japanese willingly pay fair prices; and it would be a great mistake to minister only to the inferior class of buyers." The Tokio Chamber of Commerce has answered a series of questions addressed to it in regard to the falling-off in the Japanese demand for English cotton goods, and the answers are in full accord with the foregoing observations of Sir F. Plunkett. As a specimen may be cited the following from the answer to the question, Why grey shirtings are now less used than they were five or ten years ago? "Careful examination shows that both the texture and wearing quality of those recently imported are bad, and that deteriorating quality has finally brought the Japanese to view them with dislike." The only way to bring back prosperity is to send articles as good as those which used to be sent, to study the requirements of the people in regard to their dimensions, and then to sell them at as moderate prices as may be found possible

AN INVENTOR'S VISIT TO THE TZAR.

Mr. Hiram Maxim, the well-known inventor, whose automatic machine-gun is one of the most remarkable weapons ever invented by man, has just returned from a visit to Russia, where he has had the privilege of being received in personal audience by the Tzar. Mr. Maxim took his gun over with him in order to convince the Russian authorities that it was really what it professed to be—namely, an automatic gun which when once set going would go on for ever—a fact which no one ever appreciates until he sees the gun actually at work. When he got to St. Petersburg he found many most intelligent officers who had read descriptions of the gun, and even seen it in engravings, who could not rid their heads of the idea that some manual labour was required to fire it; and bets were exchanged in his presence as to the impossibility of keeping up a fire at even half the rate which it is able to attain.

Mr. Maxim received a very cordial welcome at the Russian capital, and he had but little difficulty in convincing the Minister of War—whose name he declares it is quite impossible for any Anglo-Saxon to pronounce without dislocating his jaw—of the advantages of his machine gun. At present he has only built guns to suit the English cartridge. He has undertaken to build a gun to suit the Muscovite ammunition, for the cartridge is the soul of the gun.

The chief interest of his visit, however, centred in his excursion to Gatschina and his reception by the Tzar. Mr. Maxim was to have taken his gun to the palace, but on arriving at the station the Minister of War begged him not to take the gun through. He said that the Emperor was very much pressed with business; they had no end of papers for him to read through and sign, and if Mr. Maxim were once to get his gun into the Imperial presence all hopes of getting any business done would disappear; for the Emperor took so keen an interest in all such matters that he was apt to become absorbed to them, to the detriment of other business, which the Minister did not wish to have postponed. Mr. Maxim reluctantly consented to leave his gun behind, and went to Gatschina armed with nothing but an album of photographs.

On arriving at Gatschina he was ushered into a waiting-room, comfortably furnished, where a capital dinner was served him, and he was waited upon by a regiment of officials in elaborate uniforms. After he had refreshed himself and made his toilet, he was conducted by one high functionary through endless passages, and handed over to the care of aides-de-camp, who, after a little parley, ushered him into the Imperial presence. The Tzar stepped forward and greeted him kindly, and introduced him to the Grand Duke Michael, who was present at the interview.

Mr. Maxim was much impressed with the palace of the Tzar. He described Alexander III. as being a man of Imperial presence, tall, stately, not in the least degree corpulent, with an eye as clear as if he had been, like Mr. Maxim himself, a teetotaller of the State of Maine. He is slightly inclined to be bald, but is in the prime of life, full of vigor and intelligence. It was impossible to look into his clear, open countenance without realising the absurdity of many of the stories current in the English press. The Grand Duke Michael is less prepossessing in appearance, and a trace of Imperial purple in the wrong place seemed to imply that he was less abstemious than the Emperor.

"Where is your gun, Mr. Maxim?" asked the Tzar.

"I have not brought it," said Mr. Maxim in French, "as I feared you would not have time to look at it."

The Emperor shrugged his shoulders and looked at the Grand Duke with an air of disappointment. Mr. Maxim had it on his tongue's end to lay the blame on the War Minister, who had, so sorely against his wil, induced him to leave his gun behind; but reflecting with shrewd Yankee sagacity that if he blamed the War Minister his chances of securing contracts to supply the Russian army with his automatic machine gun would materially diminish, he refrained, and made the best shift he could by opening his album of photographs and describing his gun to the Emperor. Never had he a more interested listener; the Tzar questioned him closely concerning all the details of his gun, and discussed the whole question with the close interest of a mechanic.

"But why have you left your own country to come to England?" asked he.

Mr. Maxim explained that as his business was to make weapons of destruction, it was necessary for him to take up his abode in a Continent where the business of destruction was the chief occupation of mankind. In the New World they have something else to do than to kill each other. Therefore he came to the Old World, where instruments of slaughter were in request. The Tzar laughed and continued his enquiries about the gun.

The conversation, which began in French, was soon changed to English, which the Tzar spoke with ease and accuracy, but with a foreign accent. Mr. Maxim promised to come back again in autumn, and bring with him a gun adapted to the Russian cartridge. After some further friendly remarks, in the course of which the Tzar recommended his visitor to beware of taking too much brandy—"little knowing", said Mr. Maxim, that he was talking to a blue-blooded, down-east-coast State of Maine teetotaller—the interview came to an end. It had lasted nearly three-quarters of an hour. Mr. Maxim left Gatschina very well pleased with his visit and with his Imperial host. They offered to put him up at Gatschina for the night; but he preferred to return to St. Petersburg.

Talking to the American Minister, and describing his impressions on the Tzar, the Minister said: "You may depend upon it there is no man more sincerely desirous to do right than the Emperor. Whatever may be wrong in the government is not his fault, but the fault of the system." The Minister's daughter laughed merrily with Mr. Maxim over the ridiculous fictions which find currency in the English Press. "Only the other day I returned from a ball where I had been dancing with a certain Prince. I picked up an English newspaper when I came back, and found to my amazement that the Tzar had shot the Prince, with whom I had been dancing some hours before!"—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

FOREIGN WORKMEN IN LONDON.

The Board of Trade has issued a return of the immigration of foreigners into the United Kingdom, with an appendix from their labour correspondent respecting foreign immigration into the East End of London. During the ten years from 1871 to 1881 the number of foreigners resident in the United Kingdom increased from 113,000 to 135,000. Germans constitute about one-third of the total. Within the last few years the increase of foreigners has been more marked. The labour correspondent states that the trades chiefly affected by the foreign immigration in the East of London are bakers, tailors, cabinet-makers, and cigar-makers, in which, as a result, the competition is very acutely felt. For years back the influx of German bakers into London has been so great that Englishmen are being gradually forced out of the trade. During the last ten years the proportion of German bakers in London has increased 100 per cent. Of 4,000 master bakers in the metropolis 2,000 are Germans, who employ nearly all German workmen. In the cabinet-making trade it is calculated that 4,000 foreign workmen are employed, chiefly Germans. The German, Russian, and Polish Jews are of inferior capacity as workmen, and are mostly confined to the East of London. In some of the streets in this district the whole of the shops and stalls are in the hand of foreign Jews There can be no doubt that the anti-Semitic agitations of some years ago in Germany, Roumania, and Russia are largely responsible for this increase in immigration.

OPERATIONS OF H.M.S. ZEPHYR AGAINST NATIVES OF NORTH BORNEO.

A despatch from Lieutenant C. K. Hope, Commander of her Majesty's ship Zephyr, reporting proceedings against piratical Bajous in North Borneo, has been issued as a Parliamentary paper.

H.M.S. Zephyr, at Sea, Straits of Batabee,
June, 28, 1886.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter of proceedings, dated 21st inst., I have the honour to inform you that at the particular request of his Excellency the Governor of British North Borneo, I left Sandakan at 6 a.m. on the 22nd June for Silam, hoping there to obtain precise information as to the state of affairs generally in Darvel Bay. The Governor of North Borneo, with steam-launch Sabine, two officers of the North Borneo Company, and about forty-seven Sikhs and Dyaks, left at the same time, in case the situation had become so acute as to need their interference.

On arrival at Silam on the following day the settlement appeared to be practically in a state of siege.

I found, on inquiry, that the Ehrans on north side of the bay were, with reason, afraid to cross the bay, and were therefore unable to follow their principal occupation—viz., that of collecting edible birds'-nests at the Sigallong Caves. Numerous prahus, manned by Bajous, were cruising along the south side of the bay, chasing any natives attempting to cross over, and even lurking behind the islands close to the settlement.

I consulted with the Governor, the Assistant President of Silam, and the two officers of the North Borneo Company (already mentioned), and arrived at the conclusion that the lives of the settlers and others at Silam would be in danger should action be deferred, and therefore I consented to join in the expedition to Bann Bann Island, and arranged a plan of operations.

I left Silam at 5-30 a.m. on 24th inst. having embarked fifteen Sikhs and a few Dyaks, there being no other means of transport, and arrived off Ommaddal about noon. Here the chief of Ommaddal came off and expressed his willingness to do whatever he might be ordered, and was sent by Governor Treacher to endeavour to arrange a peaceful settlement with the chiefs of the Bajous, but they refused to have any communication. Their women and children left the villages, their large boats were manned and drew slowly off to the southward at about two miles distance, where they concentrated, forming two divisions roughly in line abreast, the lighter boats being in rear. Observing these hostile movements, and that the armed boats were slowly advancing, I steamed abreast of the village of Pantow-Pantow, and prepared for action. In the meantime the natives of Pantow-Pantow, whose boats were not afloat, performed a war-dance. A number of boats had now collected from all parts of the reef, and formed up on our port-beam near Ommaddal in a similar manner to those from Pantow-Pantow, but did not advance, and as I understood the natives of Ommaddal to be partially friendly. I took no notice beyond keeping one 20-pounder and a Gardner trained on them to drive them off in case they closed too much. About 1-15 p.m., at a pre-arranged signal from Governor Teacher in the launch Sabine, I fired a shell at the Pantow-Pantow boats, which fell short, and of which they took no notice, continuing to advance. A few shots were now fired from the shore, I imagine from Brass Ceilas, but they took no effect, the distance being too great. I then opened fire from the foremost 20-pounder, and steamed slowly in. At the third shell the boats ceased advancing, and the fourth shell, bursting among them, caused such a panic that they hurriedly turned their boats and ran ashore. Some of the smaller boats escaped up a backwater, the larger boats grounding, their crews jumped out and ran into the jungle. The Ommaddal boats also drew off into the middle of the reef.

About 2 p.m., the ship being then abreast of the village of Bussan Melumtah, I opened fire upon it with shell from three guns, keeping the bow-gun playing on the deserted boats. The natives showed themselves occasionally till about 3 p.m., when they all disappeared in the thick jungle. Shortly after 3 p.m. all the Sikhs and Dyaks, with Governor Treacher at their head, proceed to destroy the deserted boats, but these were so well constructed, and of such hard materials, that it was some time after sunset before all the men could be drawn off. Anchored to the north of Ommaddal about 6-30 p.m.

At daylight, on 25th instant, I weighed and ran in abreast of Pantow-Pantow, into which, and the adjacent jungle, a few shells were fired to clear it The Sikhs and Dyaks were landed as before, burnt the village, and destroyed a considerable quantity of arms, paddy, &c. The landing party then proceeded along the beach to the village of Bussan Melumtah, which they destroyed. Shots were occasionally fired into the jungle to cover the landing party. About 10-30 a.m. the second village was destroyed, the landing party withdrawn, and her Majesty's ship, under my command, then proceeded to Silam. The Governor communicated with the chief of Ommaddal before leaving.

I anchored off Silam at 5-25 p.m. On the return passage from Ommaddal to Silam the numerous reefs and islands, which the day before had been covered with boats and men, were now apparently deserted, and the few Bajou boats which were sighted in the distance disappeared as rapidly as possible.

The Bajou prahus are well-built seaworthy boats, with bow and stern generally raised and ornamented; the larger boats generally carry one or more guns both forward and aft; they carry outriggers, draw little water and sail well. A hard wood plank, placed perpendicularly, runs fore and aft, is loop-holed, and protects the crew from musketry fire, and is so hard that a bullet from a Snider rifle will not penetrate it at a short distance. The after part of the boat is generally covered with a neat roof.

I trust my action in this matter will meet with your approval and that of the Commander-in-Chief, and that I may not be considered to have exceeded my duty, and hope the correspondence already forwarded and that now enclosed will be deemed to have given me reasons for acting as I have done. From what I heard at Silam I certainly consider that any delay would have caused much loss of life, while at present the loss on our side is *nil*, and I imagine the pirates are more frightened than hurt.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

Home Department.

The services of Mr W W Daly, Offg Inspr-Genl of Police, Upper Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Education—The Govr-Genl in Council has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Sir William Comer Petheram, Kt, Q C, to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, in succession to the Hon'ble Sir W W Hunter K C S I, C I E, B A, L L D.

Revenue and Agriculture Department.

Lieut-Col H R Thuillier, R E, Offg Surveyor-Genl of India, is confirmed in that appointment from 19th Feby last, *vice* Col G C DePree, S C, deceased.

Mr William King, A B, D S C, Dir of the Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, from 25th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr R Bruce, Foote, Supdt, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Dir of the Dept during Dr King's absence on leave.

Agriculture—The services of Mr J F Duthie, Supdt of the Govt Botanic Gardens at Saharanpur, are placed provisionally at the disposal of the Govt of India, from 1st Apl 1887.

Forests—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sec 5 of the Scheduled Dist Act, 1874, the Chief Commr, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to extend the Burma Boundaries Act, 1880, to the whole of Upper Burma, except the town of Mandalay, to which the Act has already been extended, and the Shan States.

Mr. L. Mercer, Asst Consvr of Forests, 3rd Grade, Burma, is transferred, as a temporary arrangement, to the School Circle in the N-W P and Oudh.

Foreign Department.

The sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr W Looning as Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bassein.

Surg A W D Leahy, Offg Medical Officer of Kotah and Jhalrapatan, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surg, Turkish Arabia, from date of assuming charge, during the absence on furlough of Surg-Maj R Bowman.

With reference to Foreign Dept Notification No 888-G, dated the 19th May 1887, the following further promotions are made in the Berar Commn, from 29th Mar 1887, during the absence on furlough of Col J G Bell, Judl Commr, Hyderabad Assigned Dists, or untill further orders:—

Mr C A W Davies, Asst Commr of the 3rd Class, and Offg Asst Commr of the 2nd lass, to officiate as Asst Commr of the 1st Class.

Dastur Edalji Bomanji, Asst Commr of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Asst Commr of the 2nd Class.

Surg G H D Gimlette, M D, Residency Surg in Nipal, is granted, under Sec 61, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, 6 months' special leave on urgent private affairs from 1st June 1887, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it.

Surg J Crofts, M D, Medical Officer of the Kotah and Jhalrapatan Agencies, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surg of Ajmir and Medl Officer of the Merwarra Battalion, from 25th June 1886, during the absence on furlough of Sur-Maj J H Newman, or until further orders.

This order supersedes Foreign Dept Notification No 1573-G dated the 5th August 1886.

Lieut-Col H M S Magrath, Dist Magis and President Municipal Commn, Civil and Mily Station of Bangalore, is appointed to officiate as Civil and Sess Judge at that station, during the absence of Col W Hill, on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr E Hewetson, Dist Supdt of Police, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is appointed to officiate as Dist Magis and President, Municipal Commn, Civil and Military Station *vice* Lieut-Col H M S Magrath.

Surg-Maj R Caldecott Medical Officer of the 2nd Regt Central India Horse, and of the Goona Pol Agency, is appointed to be on special duty with the Agent to the Govr-Genl in Central India, from 21st Apl 1887.

Department of Finance and Commerce.

The following grade promotions of officers of the Account Dept in Mar and Apl 1887, are hereby notified: from the 28th Mar 1887, in consequence of the death of Mr W Wells:—

Mr W Donald Enrolled Officer, Class III to be an Enrolled Officer, Class II.

Mr I C Basu, Enrolled Officer, Class VI, to be an Enrolled Officer, Class V.

Military Department.

Medical Department.—Brigade-Surg J Davis, Medical Staff, to officiate on the Administration Medical Staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of Depy Surg-Genl, vice Depy Surg-Genl G M Slaughter, on sick leave. Dated 14th May 1887.

Ordance Department.—Capt E F Nelson RA offg Ordance Officers, 3rd Class, to be Ordance Officer, 4th Class *vice* Lieutenant L G Watkins, RA, appointed Asst to the Dir-Genl of Ordnance in India. Dated 4th Apl 1887.

Capt S V Thornton RA, Ordnance Officer, 4th Class (3rd Class, additional), to be Ordnance Officer 3rd Class;

Lieut H B Stanford, RA, officiating Ordnance Officer, 4th Class is confirmed in that appointment—

From 30th Apl 1887, *vice* Captain J S Frith, RA, Ordnance Officer, 3rd Class resigned.

Lieut N S Bertie-Clay, RA, to officiate as Ordnance Officer, 4th Class from 6th May 1887, *vice* Lieutenant E S F Walker, RA, promoted.

Staff Corps.—Lieut Elliot Brownlow Lang, RA, offg Squadron Officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry is admitted to the BSC from the 14th May 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months from date of appointment on probation are admitted to the BSC, from dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut Richard Stuart Alexander, Connaught Rangers, Squadron Officer, 7th Ben Cavy.—28th Feb 1885.

Lieut Charles William, Field South Wales Borderers, Wing Officer, 26th Ben Infy,—27th May 1885.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secy of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, from dates of their arrival in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Lieuts A B H Drew, Northamptonshire Regt, D Herbert, Lincolnshire Regt, A Grant, Dorsetshire Regt, and R E Foley Shropshire Light Infy.

Madras Staff Corps.—Lieuts F G Batten, Middlesex Regt, G F W Curtis, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, G A L Buchanan, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers H R S Maitland, Yorkshire Regt, J H Lowry, Royal Irish Rifles G B Pounden, South Lancashire Regt, R G Burton, 1st West India Regt, A W N Taylor, Royal Scots, and R M Bell, Dorsetshire Regt.

Bombay Staff Corps.—Lieuts H Lowther Northamptonshire Regt, H C B Dann, 2nd West India Regt, P T Bell, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infy, and R Stewart, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infy.

Furlough and Leave.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieut J R B Sergeant RE, Company Officer, Bengal Sappers and Miners, (m. c.) for 182 days.

Surg-Maj W E B Moynan, MD, 40th Ben Infy (m. c.) for 1 year.

Maj R Patch, B S C Asst Commy-Genl, 2nd Class, is granted leave out of India, (m. c.) for 150 days, from 2nd Feb 1887.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—

Col A Conolly, B S, Meywar Bheel Corps, (p a) for 1 year, Pension service,—28th year, commenced 11th June 1886.

Lieut C Davidson, B S C, 2nd Punjab Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, (p a) for 1 year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secy of State for India:—

Capt W A D O Mealy, B S C, (p a) for 71 days.

Lieut W H Simpson BS C, (u p a) for 1 month.

Surg-Maj J H Newman, M D, (m c) for 6 months.

Surg-Maj J McConaghey, M D, (m c) for 6 months.

Lieut A W Cripps, Probationer, B S C, 20th Ben Infy, has been granted by the Secy of State for India 3 months' extension.

With reference to G G O No 717 of 1886, Captain B Briscoe, B S C, 40th Ben Infy, has been granted by the Secy of State for India leave out of India (m c) from the 25th Apl 1886, to 11th July 1887, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

Surg J T W Leslie has been granted by the Secy of State for India leave out of India (m c) for 1 year.

Promotions—The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—

Bengal Army—To be Colonel—Lieut-Col and Col in the Army, William Christopher Chowne, Ben Infy,—1st June 1887.

Retirements—Lieut-Col Thomas Fraser Bruce, BSC, has been permitted to retire from the service, from 29th May 1887, subject to H M's approval.

Furlough and Leave—Mr H W Dela P Beresford, 2nd Grade Officer I M, is granted furlough out of India (p a) for one year.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT

Maximum Rates	Rs.	a.	p.
Daily Prices—Beef—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	2	6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	3
Shins, large, each	0	4	0
Do. small, each	0	3	6
Tongues, fresh, each	0	3	6
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	4	6
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	3	6
Heart, each	0	1	6
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	6
Oxtail, each	0	2	6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	0
Beef salt, English, per lb.	0	3	6

Mutton—	1st Sort.			2nd Sort.		
Saddle, per lb. Rs.	0	4	0	0	2	9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast large	0	3	0	0	2	3
Breast, small, each	0	2	9	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	0	...		
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	0	9
Suet, per lb.	0	3	6	0	3	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pork (Fresh and Salt)—			
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	6
Bacon per lb	0	4	6
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh per set	0	8	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English	0	12	0
Boiled lard per lb	0	12	0
Pickles, Country—			
Mango, per seer	0	1	0
Lime, per seer	0	1	6
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer	0	1	0
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	7
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	6
Milk and Butter—			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	3
Jagree, per maund	2	4	0
Butter, English, per tin	1	4	0
Cheese do. per tin	0	12	0
Firewood—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	9	0
Babool, per candy	6	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5	12	0
Do. do. per maund	0	3	6
Aine, per candy	5	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	0
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	3	8	0
Do do. do. per maund	0	2	6
Kurmell, per candy	4	12	0
Do. per maund	0	3	0
Khaire, per candy	6	8	0
Do. per maund	0	4	0
Bread—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Bajri Rice per lb.	0	0	6
Lamb (Large)—			
Hind do. 2nd sort	1	2	0
Fore do. do.	0	14	0
Head, feet, liver and heart per piece	0	7	0
Pork, fresh, per lb	0	4	0
Do. salt, country	0	4	6
Ghee—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	6
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	0
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0	6	0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0	1	3
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0
Sugar—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	9	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	7	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	10	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	6
Oil—			
Coconut, 1st sort, per maund	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4	0	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	3	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3	2	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4	4	0
Castor Oil, per maund	3	2	0
Grain—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	8	0
Gram, Jambooser per phurra	3	8	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	0	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	8	0
Ooreed Ghoghary	3	12	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	4	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Cutch, per phurra	2	10	0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra	4	0	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra	6	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5	12	0
Do. common, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	0	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	2	0	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1	8	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	4	0
Do. (old), per phurra	1	12	0
Oats, per phurra	5	0	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	8	0
Linseed, per phurra	4	0	0
Maize, per phurra	2	4	0
Moong, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	4	0
Mussoor, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	8	0
Nachni or Raggy, per phurra	2	4	0
Peas, per phurra	3	12	0
Toor, per phurra	2	8	0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	5	4	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	2	12	0
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	2	12	0
Kong, per phurra	2	4	0
Vegetables—			
Potatoes Australian per maund	1	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer,	0	0	9
Do. Mahableshwar large, per maund,	2	8	0
Do. small per seer	0	1	0
Do. do. do. per maund	1	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	9
maund	1	4	0
Do. do. per seer	0	0	6
Do. small, per maund	0	12	0
Do. do. per seer	0	0	4
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	8
Do. red, per seer	0	0	8
Onions, per seer	0	0	3
Cabbages large each	0	6	0
Do. small each	0	3	0
Turnips large per dozen	0	7	0
Do. small per dozen	0	4	0
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6
Cellery, large, each	0	1	3
Lettuces, each	0	0	9
Beet, large, each	0	1	3
Do. small, each	0	1	0
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	2	0
Tomatoes per seer	0	1	3
French Beans, per seer	0	1	0
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	10	0
Brinjals Nagpur per seer	0	0	6
As. Bombay, per dozen	0	6	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	12	0
Do. small, each	0	10	0
Cucumbers, per dozen	0	9	0
Beans per seer	0	2	6
Parsley per small bunch	0	1	0
Water cresses	0	0	3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	5	0	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	0	0
Betelnut, per maund	5	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	6
Sweet Potatoes per seer	0	0	9
Cocoanuts Janbhohar	5	8	0
Fruits—			
Pineapples, large, each	0	4	0
Do. small, each	0	2	0
Pomeloes, large, each	1	12	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	12	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	4	0
Orange, large, per dozen	2	8	0
Do. small, per dozen	1	4	0
Melons, water, large, each	1	0	0
Do. do. small, each	0	10	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	4	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	4	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes, sweet per dozen	1	8	0
Do. sour per dozen	0	2	0
Pomegranate, Bombay, per dozen	1	4	0
Mangoes, Afoos, per dozen	2	0	0
Do. Payree per dozen	1	0	0
Do. common, do.	0	8	0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0	6	0
Flowers, mixed per bunch	0	1	6
Chekoos per dozen	0	12	0
Peaches per dozen	1	4	0
Moosoombees per doz	1	8	0
Fresh Fish—			
Pomfret white large per pair	1	4	0
Do. do. medium per pair	1	0	0
Do. small	0	12	0
Bouie very large	10	0	0
Do. large	1	4	0
Ghoall large per each	4	8	0
Do. small per each	3	0	0
Bhing large per each	0	10	0
Prawns large per dozen	0	8	0
Prawns small per dozen	0	3	0
Bumlows per score	0	5	0
Jiptee large, each	0	10	0
Do. small, each	0	6	0
Oysters, in shell, per dozen	0	2	0
Do. opened, per dozen	0	1	0
Crabs, each	0	0	9
Lobsters each	0	1	6
Dry Fish—			
Pomfret, white, large, each	0	1	6
Do. do. small, each	0	1	0
Surmaye, large, each	0	12	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Palah, large, each	0	2	6
Do. small, each	0	1	3
Dhomee, large, each	0	1	0
Do. small, each	0	0	6
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0	0	9
Do. small, per dozen	0	0	7
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6
Donugry fish, each	0	1	3

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☞ The GUIDE for June has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the his sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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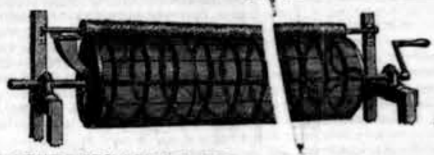

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In more than 50 different patterns.
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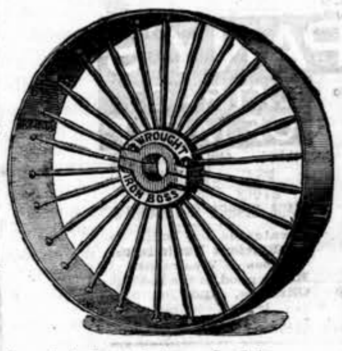

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Scrofula on Neck.

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